The Mining Journal RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

PRICE 6D.

Stannaries of Cornwall-In the Vice-Marben's Court, TILLY v. BROOKS.—SAME v. BULL.

IN RE WEST UNITED HILLS MINE.

IN RE WEST UNITED HILLS MINE.

Orders or Decrees made in the above causes, and bearing date respectively the lith day of November, 1851, and the 10th day of February last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Pearce's Royal Hotel, TRURO, on Thursday, the 18th day of Marchinstant, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING SEVENTY. FIVE (1110ths) SHARES of the said defendant Brooks, and THIRTY (11 10ths) SHARES of the said defendant Brooks, and THIRTY (11 10ths) SHARES of the said of the SECOND SHARES of the said MINE, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and other EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINE. For further information apply to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.

Stannaries of Cornwall .- In the Bice-Blarben's Court.

DURSUANT to a DECREE of the VICE-WARDEN'S COURT, made in a cause of ALLEN and OTHERS s. CLYMA. the CREDITORS respect of WHEAL TREMAINE, in the parish of ST. ERVAN, within the said Stansies, are, on or before the 24th day of March inst., to come in and PROVE their DEET'S force the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or, in default thereof, they ill be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Docree.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 10, 1852.

EMBROKESHIRE, within four miles of the fashionable bathing-place, seaport, market, and post-town of TEMBY, a short distance from the excellent market towns of Narberth and Pembroke, and only 10 miles from the intended station of the South Wales Railway, at St. Cleara.—The HEAN CASTLE ESTATE, a most important, very desirable, and delightfully situate Freehold and Mineral Property, with manorial rights

MR. GEORGE GOODE begs respectfully to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to submit for public COMPETITION (unless respectfully disposed of by PRIVATE CONTRACT, of which notice will be given), at the White Lion Hotel, Tenby, on the 24th day of March, 1862, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, a FREEHOLD and MINERAL ESTATE of considerable value and imhas been favoured with instructions to submit for public COMPETITION (unless previously disposed of by PRIVATE CONTRACT, of which notice will be given), at the while Lioh Hotel, Tenby, on the 44th day of March, 1852, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, a FREEHOLD and MINERAL ESTATE of considerable value and importance, which seems scarcely to present a signel disadvantage to counterbalance the numerous facilities it in every respect possesses. The HEAN CASTLE ESTATE presents a sound investment for capital, and other conspicuous advantages zarely to be obtained, with an admired marine residence, which has long been the abode of a family of distinction, placed nearly in the centre of a pretily timbered demeane, having a beantiful undulating park-like lawn in front, which terminates at the sea-coast, a considerable distance from the house. The entire property contains an area, in a ring fence, of upwards of 587 acres of rich meadow, arable, and pasture land, and produces a rental (including the present partially ict minerals and brickyard, and the value of the manion house and demesse) of upwards of £800. The house is so situate as to command views of extreme beauty and interest, having in front the picturesque Bay of Tenby, with its never-ending sands, which (when the sea permits) can be approached at all times from the residence by a dry and commodious walk. The pretity situate village, post town, and Harbour of Saundersfoot, is also close at hand; and in the distance are the bold and romantic scenery of Carmarthen Bay, Caidy Island, the Worms Head, and the well-defined outline of the Devonshire coast. The house, which has the inestimable advantage of a southern aspect, is repiste with domestic appointments, has a plentiful supply of excellent water, a capital walled garden well stocked with fruit trees, and a large green house. Detached, and most conveniently placed, are the extended statistic statistic plants and prevenience of the property is the admired value with delightful walks and picturengul Farther particulars, with lithographic plans of the estate attached, and views and plans the house and Netherwood, are now preparing, and will be ready for delivery by the day of March, to be obtained at all the principal lims in Wales; of Messra. Evans, well, and Go., sollettors, Haverfordwest; Mr. H. P. Goode, land agent, Haverfordwest; Sara. Trinder and Eyre, solicitors, I, John-street, Bedford-row, London; and of Mr. orge Goode, land agent and auctioneer; at his offices, Guildhall-square, Carmarthen. Groft Cottage, Carmarthen, February 18, 1852.

LLYNVI IRON-WORKS.

MR. ROBERT EVANS will SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION
at the Castle Inn, NEATH, on Thursday, the 8th day of April, at Twelve o'clock

And EFFECTS, situate near Bridgens, in the County of GLAMORGAN, and consisting of EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES and MINERAL GROUNDS, affording an abundant and cheap supply of coal, blackband ironstone, and other ores; FOUR BLAST-FURNACES, reducties, puddling forge, mills, engines, and machinery, all in excellent working condition; (welling-houses, shop, wharves, warehouses, implements, and all the requisite adjuncts of an iron work; also large stock of coal, blackband, mine limestone, and bar-iron. Full particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Tilson, Glarke, and Morice, solicitors, Mo. 20, Coleman-street, London; Mr. Robert Ewars, auctioneer, Efridgend; and Mr. Hampton, the manager of the works, with whom arrangements may be made for viewing the property.

COOSHEEN COPPER MINE, near SKULL, county CORK.
All PARTIES are hereby WARNED, that Mr. W. CONNELL, and those claiming
into the NO RIGHT, TITLE, or INTEREST TO DISPOSE OF any part of the
bore, maderetized in the Afficing Journal of the 6th inst.

J. MAILLAND
London, March 6, 1882.

ISH BEET SUGAR COMPANY—NOTICE.—The Director have the pleasure of Informing the proprietors, that the ROYAL CHARTER ROYAL CHARTER FOR THE PROPRIETOR OF THE P

DONTCYSYLLTE FORGE, NEAR RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE. TO BE LET (with immediate possession), all that valuable IRON-WORK, called the PONTGYSYLLTE FORGE, with its powerful STEAM-ENGINE, shingling, and drawing-out hammers, bolting-down and bolier-plate rolls, heating and ball imnaces, iron shears and lattle, manager's house, offices, warehouse, smiths and carpenters' shops, and pattern rooms—all of which have lately been put in the most complete repair. The work compactly roofed in—surrounded by a very extensive yard, enclosed by a high stone wall, and possessing every convenience and requisite for a weekly make of 70 tons of merchage bar and of bolier-plates.

The Pontevaylite Force is admirably situated on the margin of the Eliesupers and

bar and of boiler-plates.

The Ponteyaylite-Forge is admirably situated on the margin of the Eliesmere and Chester Canal—being separated only by the towing path—and possessing near and convenient communications, by means of railways, leading from the premises into the heart of the Rusbon collieries, to the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, at their Liangolien-road and Gefi Stations, and by the canal to every part of the kingdom.

A more desirable opportunity than the present for the profitable employment or investment of capital is rarely offered to the public—coals being cheap and abundant, wages and pig iron low, and rent of premises moderate.

For further particulars apply to Mr. S. Waterhouse, Derby-square, Liverpool; or Mr. Edward Jones, surveyor, Plasias, Rusbon, who will show the premises.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE,
MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of
MINING SHARES of every description—Bartish and Formen—and not being a dealer,
transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Croors' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under
control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for
purchase or sale. Dividend Missa pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum.

Wheal Lovel, Wheal Harrict, West Tolgus, Great Bryn Consols, Wheal Surprize, Boringdon Park, Wheal Vincent, Wheal Golden, Wheal Fanny, Silvet Valley, South Tamar,
Great Wheal Baddern, Lamheroos, Bedford United, North Fowey Consols, Bodmin Wheal
Mary, Worthing, Wheal Williams, Lydford Consols, and Wheal Benny.

Mr. Croors has made arrangements with an emigent firm on the Stock Exchange to

MINE SHARES.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES
FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, in full
work, and several of which will be in a productive state in a short time.

10 Stray Park, at 25 Temple Consols, at 25 Temple Consols, at 25 St. Agnes Beacon, at 25 Wheal Augusta 10 Caradon Vale 20 Bicton Consols 250 Ceft Gwyn Apply to Nr. J. H. MANDEVILLE, 22, Change-alley, Co.

MR. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, BUSINESS transacted in GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY and MINING SHARES, &c.— Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall apwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated

ESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Cata for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more salisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calle—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

**Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

ENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES,
Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideration PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

"Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES

MB. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—
Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and
COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from sharedealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any
MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES
for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, begrespectfully to inform the public that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state. T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Weles, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter. WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheal Arthur, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal May, South Wheal Russell, and Wheal Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

STREET, CITY and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND, HINING and SHARE OFFICES, have constantly ON SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-AYING MINES in CORNWALL, DEVON, and WALES, some of which are yielding it to 30 per cent. Their offices are still open for the conducting of Mining Constants, or which they offer their services.—Office hours Ten to Four colock.

yielding purchasers from 15 to 25 per cent. per amum upon market value.—Statis and other information gratuitously upon application, and money advanced in ante ting of seles.—Agency Offices: No. 6, HAYMARKET, PALL—MALL, and 3, GEOR YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

ARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

2 Correspondence to be addressed to the Western Branch.

MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINE AGENT, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Has FOR SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND PAYING MINES (English and Foreign), which, at present prices, are paying 15 to 20 per cent. per annum; also in the Californian and Australian Gold Mines.

A first-rate unworked COAL-FIELD, with baildings, machinery, &c., in the FOREST OF DEAN, Gloucestershire, TO BE DISPOSED OF.

CAMBORNE AND ILLOGAN MINES.—PLANS of this important DISTRICT, comprehending about 50 mines, may be had, CARRIAGE (mounted and varnished), by addressing Mr. R. Symons, Parade, Truco, Truco, Two Guinesa arch, Truco, Truco

M. R. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELU, at ciece market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by pest or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PATING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser is to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:

Trumpel Consols
Bedford United
West Caradon
South Frances
South Frances
North Basset
Wheat Seton
West Providence
West Providence
Cobre
St. John del Rey
St. Joh

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PRO and affording greater range for speculation, such as— West Alfred Consols Great Alfred Kilbricken Garreg Venton

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street OSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE MANUFACTURERS of BAB-IRON, RAILWAY BABS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS WATER-PIPES. OFFICE, -7, SISE-LANE, LONDON.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. 27
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT
AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address:
LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWA!
BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BAR-IRO
CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow,

VICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDEY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY and HAMMER MILLS, LISEKARD, beg to announce to the Gold Mining Companies that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, fit for Pumping, Crushing, and other purposes; there are soveral advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine; first, the bob is dispansed with and heavy sweep rod; secondly, the cost of erection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plently, and can be removed at much loss cost.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall; dressing and mining tools of every description kept on asie.

Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for creeting machinery in any part of the world.

WANTED,—A SITUATION as VIEWER and MANAGER
of a COLLIERY, by a Person who has had considerable experience in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Excellent testimonials as to ability, &c., can be
sent on application.—Lotters to be addressed "A. B.," Post-office, Newsattl-on-Type.

WANTED, by a Mercantile and Mining Agent, of good con nections, who will visit periodically the Mines throughout Cornwall and Devoz a COMMISSION for the SALE of any ARTICLES of considerable CONSUMPTION IMMING OPERATIONS. References and security given—Apply to "X Y," at Mr., Lee's, news agent, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, London.—March 5, 1852.

WANTED, in the IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD of the BANK, OFFICES, consisting of three light and convenient rooms on a first or ground floor. Rent must be moderate.—Apply to E. Manby, Esq., Lombard street Chambers, Clement's-lane.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SIX to EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS REQUIRED more extensively to DEVELOPE a PATENT—a Steam-Engine—for which the orders are more numerons than the present capital of the patentees enables them to execute.—For full particulars apply to E. Manby, Esq., Longbard-street Chambers, Clement's-lane.

STEAM-ENGINE.—WANTED, a 2 or 3-horse syle Rock and Green Lake Copper Mine, 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-stree

WELSH STEAM COALS.—TO BE LET, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE PROPERTIES.—For particulars apply to Mr. E. Scott Barber C.E., Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, or Newport, Monmoutbahire.—Also, some valuable LEAD MINES TO BE LET.

OPPER MINES.—FOR SALE (if applied for a FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES in the ONTONAGON OF MINING COMPANY. The lands belonging to this Company form a part of the dineared bed of native copper lately discovered on Lake Superior, and are held company under a charter from the State of Michigan. In offering 5500 for sale market, it is intended to give to European capitalists a majority as ultrarchoide anount of shares being 10,000. For a copy of the charter and further part didress (pre-paid) to Mr. J. Y. Clark, 7, Park-terrace, Malze-hill, Greenwich.

COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company and Brickive in the said Company in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, requesting a Estraordinary General Recordinary of the Deed of Settlement, requesting an Estraordinary General Recordinary of the Deed of Settlement, requesting an Estraordinary General Recordinary of the Settlement, and the saintees of the Company, and of issuing the shares now in the possession of the Company, and of issuing the shares now in the possession of the Company. pany unappropriates, and to determine on any other quantum ment as may be found necessary, and to determine on any other quantum with or arising from the above considerations,—do hereby CONVENE, an EX DINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the WORTHING MINIS PANY, to be HOLDEN on the 31st day of March inst., at Three o'clock, at the the said Company, No. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of Le Dated this 10th day of March, 1852.

By order of the Directors,

UNION TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HEL Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely, when the statecounts and the Company's affairs will be submitted.

F. WATSON, See Salvador-house, London, March 8, 1852.

HE GWYNNE PUMP FOR
SHIPS, DRAINAGE WORKS, STEAM and LOCOMOTIVE
ORKS, and every description of EMPLOYMENT in which FOWEL
SOUGHT to be OBTAINED, with economy and a general applicances. This Pump, which is acknowledged to be superior to any
SUPPLIED by Mr. JOHN GWYNNS, under quesantee against in
ainst the bolders of obsolete patents.
Orders addressed to No. J. Agar-street, Strand, London, will receive

G REGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDO

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY. At the Maidstone Assizes, on Tuesday, an action was brought by Mr. Malalson, a merchant at Manchester, to obtain damages from the directors, or, rather, the return of a sum of mensy he had haid out in shares of the company in question. Mr. James (for the plaintiff) said the company was created in 1850, and a prospectus was issued describing in glowing terms the advantages that were likely to accrue to those who purchased shares in it; but he thought it right to state that the managing director of the concern was a Mr. Luke Williams, who had formerly been a lawyer's eleric at a salary of 25s. per week. The plaintiff purchased 32 shares in the company, for which he had paid 164, and when the speculation had been fully registered, in succritance with the provisions of the statute, he applied to sign the registration deed as a shareholder, but the company refused to allow him to do so, and the consequence was that he and about 20,000 other shareholders had been entirely deprived of their legal interest in the company, and the scrip certificates that were given to them when they paid for their shares were rendered completely valueless. He had no wish to impute any dishonest intentions to the promoters of the scheme by their refusal to allow the plaintiff and the other shareholders to sign the deed, and thus enable them to exchange their scrip for shares, but he must remarke that the effect of such a large anumber of shares being excluded from the market was to force up the price of the remaining shares, of which a very great number, he believed, had been allotted to the directors.

Mr. Malalieu, the plaintiff in the action, was examined. He proved that he applied to Mr. Luke Williams for 32 shares, and remitted the amount, and in due course he received scrip entiting him to receive the shares upon the complete registration of the company. He received a prospectus of the company from Mr. Williams. This prospectus stated that machinery had been sent round to meet the engineer of the company at San Francisco, and that At the Maidstone Assizes, on Tuesday, an action was brought by Mr. Milson, a merchant at Manchester, to obtain damages from the directors,

action; but he certainly did not expect to have to pay any costs if he lost the cause.

Mr. Orchard said that he formerly acted as attorney for the company, but he no longer filled that office. He was attorney for the plaintiff in the present action. Witness knew Mr. Luke Williams, who was the registered managing director of the company. Believed he was formerly an attorney's clerk. Mr. Williams issued shares, and received the money for them in his capacity of managing director of the company. He had never given any indemnity to the plaintiff; and he should look to him for his costs under any circumstances. At witness's suggestion, the plaintiff gave him a power of attorney, authorising him to sign the deed of the company and receive the shares; and he applied to Mr. Goodman, the secretary, at the offices in the Adelphi, on the 7th January last, for that purpose. He gave Mr. Goodman the scrip certificates, and he went into an inner office, where he said the directors were sitting; and when he returned, he informed him that the shares were forfeited, and witness could not, therefore, be allowed to sign the deed or receive the shares. He said he would give them the rest of the day to consider what course they should adopt; and he shortly afterwards received a letter from Mr. Goodman, in which he requested to know the reason why Mr. Malalien had not applied to sign before. The reason that was given for the forfeiture of the shares was that the plaintiff shad not signed the deed within three months after it had been completely registered.

that the plaintiff had, not signed the deed within three months after it had been completely registered.

Cross-examined: Witness did not tell the plaintiff that the directors wished to know the reason why he had not applied before to sign the deed, but he at once brought the present action. It was not a speculation of his own to bring such an action. He had an offer from a gentleman in the City to bring 25 similar actions against the company. He accepted all the actions, but he gave no indemnity to any person, and was to be paid his costs in the ordinary way. These gentlemen had all paid for their shares, and were not permitted to sign the deed, and the reason they applied to him, he supposed, was that they were aware he had formerly been connected with the company.

Mr. Costello, a member of the London Stock Exchange, proved that the serip was unsaleable upon the market.

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Mr. Costello, a member of the London Stock Exchange, proved that the scrip was unsaleable upon the market.

Cross-examined: In November last the shares were at a discount, but they increased in value in the market from that time up to February, and at one time during that period they were done at 14 premium.

Mr. Tucker, a clerk from the Registration Office, proved that the company in question was provisionally registered in June, 1850, and that it was fully registered on the 16th of August, 1851.

Mr. James proposed to close the case for the plaintiff without putting in the deed, that his Lordship ruled, upon an objection taken by Mr. Bramwell, that the deed ought to be produced. The deed was accordingly put in evidence, and it appeared that, by one of the clauses contained in it, the directors of the company reserved the power to themselves of forfeiting the shares of all those pazzane who did not sign the deed within the period of three months from the complete registration of the company.

Mr. Malalien was then recalled, and he stated that on Nov. 15 he received a notice from the secretary of the company, informing him, for the first time, of the power they possessed to forfeit all shares the owners of which had not signed the deed within a period of three months expired on the following day, which was a Sunday, so that it was impossible for him to have complied with the terms of the company.

The three months expired on the following day, which was a Sunday, so that it was impossible for him to have complied with the terms of the company. The three months expired on the following day, which was a Sunday, so that it was impossible for him to have complied with the terms of the company.

Mr. Bramwell took several technical objections, all of which were overruled by the jacened vides, who said it appe

STERREDSCOPIC DAGUERREDTYPES.—We have just had an opportunity of inspecting these wonderful productions of art at the establishment of Messra. Veigitander and Evans, at Knightsbridge. Theordinary daguerrectype, presents as is well known, a mere flat miniature of the person represented. It is a common perspective pencilling, effected by the sun's rays, and no more. In the beautiful invention to which we now direct the attantion of our readers two distinct copies of the same image are simultaneously taken in two adjacent cameras. Though these are apparently similar, they are yet, in fact, somewhat different in their perspective representation of the object, corresponding, as nearly as possible, to the slight difference of picture produced in Nature upon the right and left eyes of an observer, in viewing any solid figure. The two daguerrectypes so taken are placed in a peculiarly constructed box, termed a sterescope, which admits a view of one picture to the right eye only, and of the other to the left. The consequence is that the two images are as completely blended by the operation of the brain, that the sense of eight no longer recognises a flat picture, but a solid reality (in miniature it is true), but otherwise endowed with all the appearance of life, excepting that of motion. We strongly recommend the curious in optical illusions to take an early opportunity of seeing this remarkable application of the principle of binocular vision at the astablishment above mereral to.

Deursal Reflectors.—An opticion of Paris, M. Troupeau, has recently in coric Daguerrectrres.—We have just had an opportunity of in-hese wonderful productions of art at the establishment of Mesers.

the setablishment above mierred to.

Drums at Reflectories.—An opticism of Paris, M. Troupeau, has recently in clusted what he terms a "diurnal reflector," for the purpose of supersading inicial lights in the day time, by reflecting in any direction the natural ray the sun from any skylight or window, however obscurely placed for any initiately useful purpose from bad construction of the building or otherwise d pressing them into the service of any dingy corner which may require such a pressing them into the service of any dingy corner which may require such a pressing them into the service of any dingy corner which may require such a property of the corner of the window, and ghtly corrugated in wavy ridges, radiating from the centre to the ends and les, or to the circumfrence, if circular. This departure from a plane assists the diffusion of light by multiple reflection, and without seeing one in action would hardly be conceived to what a desirable extent they may be made to infinite a dark apartment, particularly rooms in basement stories, wants, replaces.

ANTIQUITY OF COPPER MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR. se highly interesting particulars respecting the untiquity of copy on the banks of Lake Superior have recessly become known, t mining on the banks of Lake Superior have recently become known, the particulars of which may be gathered from the discoveries of Mr. Samual O. Knapp, agent of the Minnesota Company, whose workings are situate on the Ontonagon river. It appears, while passing over a portion of the location occupied by the company, Mr. Knapp observed a considerable and continuous depression in the ground, which he immediately conjectured to have been mined. He followed up this hollow until he came to a horizontal cavern, which he entered, and was directly convinced that this was of artificial construction; and on a subsequent day, with the assistance of two or three men, succeeded in clearing up the rubbish, when they found numerous stone hammers of rade construction, showing them to have been the simple mining tools of an ancient race: they were round at one end, somewhat three men, succeeded in clearing up the rubbish, when they found numerous stone hammers of rude construction, showing them to have been the simple mining tools of an ancient race: they were round at one end, somewhat pointed at the other, with one or two grooves round the centre, for a withy handle; they were of all sizes, from 1 to 20 lbs. weight. At the bottom of the cave was the vein, with the angular projections of copper which the ancients had not broken off. The following spring these researches were followed up, near the present company's works; the depression here was 26 feet deep, filled with clay and a matted mass of mouldering vegetable matter. When he had penetrated to the depth of 18 ft., he came to a mass of native copper 10 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and nearly 2 ft. thick, and weighing over 6 tons. On digging around it the mass was found to rest on billets of oak, supported by sleepers of the same material. This wood, specimens of which we have preserved, by its long exposure to moisture, is dark-coloured, and has lost all of its consistency. A knife blade may be thrust into it as easily as into a peat bog. The earth was so packed around the copper as to give it a firm support. The ancient miners had evidently raised it about 5 feet, and then abandoned it as too labourious. They had taken off every projecting point which was accessible, so that the exposed surface was smooth. Below this the vein was subsequently found, filled with a sheet of copper 5 ft. thick, and of an undetermined extent vertically and longitudinally. The vein was wrought in the form of an open trench; and where the copper was the most abundant, there the excavations extended the deepest. The trench is generally filled to within a foot of the surface with the wash from the surrounding surface, intermingled with leaves nearly decayed. The rubbish taken from the mine is piled up in mounds, which can readily be distinguised from the former contour of the ground. Upon one of the mounds of earth thrown out from the excavation was obser one of the mounds of earth thrown out from the excavation was observed the stump of a pine tree, which must have grown, flourished, and died since the mound was raised, and Mr. Knapp counted 395 annular rings of annual growth in a hemlock similarly situated. The hammers found exceed 10 cart-loads, many of them broken, which appear to have been discarded. A copper gad was also found much battered, and a copper chiscl, with a socket for a handle. A distant period of 500 years is the least which can be assigned to these ancient mines, and it is probably a much longer time since; and these discoveries raise an interesting question as to what race of men made these excavations, in what is now almost an impenetrable forest.

made these excavations, in what is now almost an impenetrable forest.

COPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Extract from a letter to a gentleman in London:—"I do not know if you are aware of the wonderful production of native copper on Lake Superior, in the State of Michigan, and the prospects of realising great fortunes for the capitalists who are disposed to venture a small portion of their funds in the mining and smelting operations on Lake Superior. I need only to call your attention to the proceedings of the Boston and Pittsburg Company to show you what other companies may do. This company's shares, at par, are \$20 per share, all of which has been paid up; it is about five years since they began mining—the present price of their shares is \$140 per share, and in the last three years they have paid back in dividends \$34 per share: leaving a surplus of \$80,000 in the treasury. There has lately been found in the mines of the Minesota Company a mass of pure copper, measuring 1200 cubic feet, weighing 250 tons, value \$87,500, or about 17,000. sterling. The Minesota shares are now selling at \$200, for \$20 paid per share. Extract from the report of Charles Whittelsey, Esq. (the Government agent), to the president and directors of the Ontonagon Copper Mining Company, dated, Michigan, Sept. 1:—I herewith submit a statement of the character and condition of the mineral tracts belonging to the company, with my views as to their present and prospective value, formed from a personal inspection of the tracts themselves, the mines in their vicinity, and the mineral range upon which they are located. The larger tract contains 2880 acres, being 3 miles in length, east and west, by 14 miles in breadth, north and south. This tract is located upon the great mineral range of Lake Superior, and in a vicinity where its metalliferous character is most strongly manifested. The Great Minnesota Mine, which has not its rival in the world, is now worked within about half a mile of the boundary of this tract, and it may be reasonable to expec

Late advices from Natal announce the existence of rich and extensive silver ines:—"It is generally known (says the Natal Times) that iron and lead re found in great abundance in various parts of this district; and that coal different descriptions, and aspecially of the kind best adapted for manufacting purposes, exists in unlimited quantity. The ascertained fact of the existnee of copper is not, however, so well known. Numerous specimens, of rarkable purity, have been found under circumstances which indicate the tensive presence of that ore. We believe we are the first publicly to amnounce adjaconary of tich and extensive silver mines within our colonial baundaries. extensive presence of that ore. We believe we are the first publicly to announce the discovery of rich and extensive silver mines within our colonial boundaries: so rich and so extensive that, when fairly developed, Natal will be entitled to be styled the Argentine Colony. At present the particular locality and the details of the discovery are sub rose, but we know that a gentleman has already proceeded to England with specimens of the ore, with a view to enlist. British capital, and to organise the requisite machinery for working this raw material of our future wealth and greatness."

of our future wealth and greatness."

From Mexico, we learn, besides the large produce of the Californian quicksilver mines, a new source of supply had been discovered at Guadalcazar, San
Luis Potosi, where the miners were taking out 500 quintals per week, the quicksilver being found principally in a pure or native state: 2000 quintals were
lying at Guanaxuate for sale, at \$45 per quintal.

lying at Guanaxuato for sale, at \$40 per quintal.

ASPHALTUM MINE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. R. C. Taylor has recently inspected a mine at Frederick's Brook, Hillsborough, the vein of which he pronounces to be a true asphalte, similar to that produced in the Island of Cuba. The vein is nearly vertical, varying in thickness from a few inches near the surface to about 14 ft, at the lowest depth worked. The two sides of the vein aurface to about 14 ft, at the lowest depth worked. The two sides of the vein are not parallel to each other; has no overlying or underlying fire-clay; exhibits no coal plants, as is suaid in the vicinity of coal seams; it possesses no conformable lamination horizontally; the divisional planes are arranged transversely, as is also the case in the Chapapote Mine, in Cuba. A shaft has been sunk, and four levels driven from north to south. In one part it is divided by a horse of killas into two branches of half the size of the original vein, which again re-unite, and form one of the full size. Veins of asphaltum are of great-rarity. Mr. Taylor is not aware of any, with the exception of Hillsborough, on the American continent. It differs from that of Cuba only in the rock formations adjacent. In Cuba they are chiefly in a metamorphic state, and the same agency, no doubt, gave rise to the formation of the asphalte. There is no tendency to fire-damp. Some varieties are more open and porous than others, probably owing to the escape or extrication of a greater amount of gas in the latter case while under the process of cooling, particularly near the upper portion of the vein.

NAYIGATION OF THE SAGRAMENTO—A late latter from Culifornia.

in the latter case while under the process of cooling, particularly near the upper portion of the vein.

Navigation of the vein.

Navigation of the Sacramento.—A late latter from Califorma says—
"Since the rise of the waters, occasioned by the winter rains, a company of enterprising capitalists have demonstrated the practicability of extending the navigation of the Sacramento River by means of steam-boats, of light draught, to the distance of more than 200 miles above Sacramento City. It is believed that this navigation may be kept up through the greater part of the year, even in the driest seasons; and it is the purpose of the parties concerned in the enterprise to build up a city at the head of the navigation, and which will be in the very heart of the most valuable mineral and agricultural regions of the northern portion of the States. Another enterprise, which will be likely to be axtensively instated, and will lead to most valuable results to the mining interests of California, is one just entered upon within 16 miles of Sacramento City, for auphyling water for gold washing operations where rich alluvial deposits are found at a considerable distance from the river's bank. A large plateau, or plain, to the extent of swerral hundreds of acros, resembling in its formation the river hars on which the placer gold was originally found, has been discovered to contain which deposits of very fine gold, and quite equally distributed through every part. This plot has been taken up by between 1000 and 2000 miners, under rules regulating their rights of chains established among themselves, and have contracted with capitalities of Sac Francisco to apply them with water, to be raised by steam-power from the river, and to be conveyed by suitable ducits to the ground claimed by such miner. The cost to the miner for his supply of water by this means will be very much less than that which would attend the transportation of the centre for the server side, and the remuneration, which the great number to be supplied can afford

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, during the discussion on the two papers, by Mr. Window and Mr. Adley, on the electric telegraph, noticed in last week's Journal, the various instruments introduced

by Cooke and Wheatstone, Henley, Brett, Ba'n, Bakewell, and Siemens were exhibited and described, their several peculiar merits being explained.

The system of underground wires, coated with gutta percha and lead, as introduced in Prussia by Mr. Siemens, in 1848, was stated to be perfectly successful, no difficulty existing in discovering leaks or injuries to the wires; when any occurred, which was very seldom, they were easily repaired. The system now extended over nearly 4000 miles, in Prussia and Russia. It was objected that the nonrecelture was incorrect and the Russia. It was objected that the nomenclature was incorrect, and that, instead of the "electric," it should be called the "galvanic" or the "voltaic" telegraph, as the connection between electricity and galvanism was not as yet clearly established. The use of a series of wires was suggested for transing the cause of programing disturbance, and excited of postgrations. "voltaic" telegraph, as the connection between electricity and galvanism was not as yet clearly established. The use of a series of wires was suggested for tracing the causes of magnetic disturbances, and series of observations at stations along lines were proposed, as likely to induce beneficial results; and they would be easily performed, since the introduction of the photographic self-registering instrument. The important results likely to be rendered by the connection of the telegraphic wires with the Royal Observatory at Greenyich, were stated to be, among many others, simultaneous astronomical observations—the determination of difference of longitudes; isochronous action of clocks, so as to exhibit Greenwich, or any other time agreed on, simultaneously at any number of clocks in the metropolis, or any other towns throughout the kingdom. The practical difficulty of the perfect insulation of the wires, in the overground system, and the provisions necessary against wanton depredation, and the atmospheric influences, were fully discussed; and it was generally acknowledged that, with all the known imperfections, the overground system had hitherto proved the best and most economical in England; at the same time, the great merit of gutta percha, as a means of insulation, was fully admitted.

It was shown that galvanic action was being extensively used in Berlin, for communicating between the various Government offices and the fire and police-stations, and at Boston, for a complete met-work of fire-alarms to the different stations of the engines. The origin of the idea of the submarine telegraph was given, and the construction of the wire laid down between England and France was described. It appeared that on that station the common needle instrument had hitherto been generally used, but that occasionally messages were recorded by means of Brett's printing telegraph, which might eventually be made very useful.

Solid Gas.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, in a lecture at the Royal Institution on "Gertain Applications of Chemistry to the Industrial Arts," referred to Mr. Young's process for obtaining paraffine from coal by slow distillation. Some years ago Liebig stated that one of the greatest discoveries of chemistry would consist in converting coal gas into a solid form, thus enabling it to be burned like a candle. This had, in a manner, been accomplished by Mr. Young About three years since, Dr. Playfair drew the attention of Mr. Young to a spring of mineral oil containing paraffine, and occurring in a coal mine in Derbyshire. The liquid had been extensively applied by Mr. Young as a labricating agent, a use to which Reichenbach had long ago suggested it might be turned. After a period, however, this spring ceased to flow, when Mr. Young applied himself to an investigation of the theoretical conditions under which it might be artificially formed. This gentlemen saw that it would be difficult to convert gas into an allotropic form, whereas it was evident that gas must first come from a solid; hence he hoped to succeed in hitting upon the intermediate state. He stated the illuminating portion of coal gas to consist chiefly of olefant gas (?), and the latter was isomeric with solid paraffine; but the allotropism does not end here—the peculiar slow distillation of coalsy yielding solid paraffine, also yielded other isomeric or allotropic compounds in the form of a lubricating oil, a burning oil, and nayhths. Dr. Playfair explained, by the aid of a diagram, the slow distillation process of Mr. Young, employed in generating his allotropic form of olefant gas, and directed the attention of his audience to some candles made of coal paraffine on the table.

Gas Laghting.—M. Fontainemoreau has just patented some improvements in applying to the chimpays of cases.

Gas Lighting.—M. Fortainemoreau has just patented some improvements in apparatus for gas lighting, which consist in applying to the chimneys of gas burners certain apparatus by which the supply of air to the burner is so regulated as to obtain from a given volume of gas the greatest possible illuminating and heating effects. The apparatus consists of a perforated metal or wire-oloth diaphragm, which is placed at the bottom of the chimney of the burner, and serves to produce a division of the up-current of air into minute streams, and a metal disc with a vatve in the centre, which is sustained at a slight distance above the top of the chimney by means of projections, which rest on a ring of porcelain fitted to the top of the chimney glass. The valve in the disc is operated by a thumb-screw, for the purpose of increasing at pleasure the area of opening.—Claim: The construction of an apparatus for regulating the supply and action of air on the flame of gas burners, whereby the illuminating power of the gas, under a given volume of flame, is increased, and a considerable economy in the consumption of gas is effected.—Mechanics' Magasine.

On the Use of Coal Tar to Prevent Corrosion in Bolleris.—A corre-

of the gas, under a given volume of flame, is increased, and a considerable economy in the consumption of gas is effected.—Mechanics' Magazine.

On the Use of Coal Tar to Prevent Correspondent in the Artican, who has been engineer on board of different steam-vessels for several years, having used coal tar in boilers extensively, found the following the best method of applying it:—"To one gallon of coal tar add half a pint of spirit of turpentine; mix well together, and lay on when the boiler is empty. I find a common flat whiting brush is the best tool. I day the boiler inside on every place comeatable; this done, I light a fire in each furnace, and warm the boiler gently. The boilers I have at the present time are tubular, with three furnaces in each, and once in two or three weeks a lead the upper tubes and fire-boxes. I then, as I said before, light a fire in each furnace. Attention is, of course, required as the fires burn up, so as not to overheat the plates. The rule I go by is this: It is well known to every practical engineer that, when the fires are first lit, a coat of soot adheres all over the fire-box after the plates reach a certain temperature; on opening the furnace-door, this coat of soot takes fire; it is fine the time to draw out the fire, or dash on a bucket of water, which is always at hand in the engine-room of a steamer. By the warming process, the tar runs over the whole surface of the tubes and fire-boxes, and leaves a fine black japan on them."

Liverpool College of Chemister,—The seventh session of this impor-

warming process, the tar runs over the whole surface of the tabes and fireboxes, and leaves a fine black japan on them."

Liverpool College of Chemistry.—The seventh session of this important establishment has just terminated, and we learn that, like the former ones, it has been eminently successful. Nine students have regularly attended, some being from London, Whiteliaven, Manchester, and South America,—a proof of the wide-spread fame of the establishment. Moreover, upwards of one hundred foreigners have, during the time, paid their respects to the principal. Two of the students, Messrs. Fairrie and Forster, have sent papers to the Chemical Society of London. In a paper like this, a description of scientific details would not please our readers: but we urge upon those of our townsmen who are interested in chemistry—and who is not?—to visit the college in Dukestreet, where we are sure they will be well received; the professor is always ready to show strangers through his laboratories, and to give them every information upon the numerous interesting objects that will, doubtless, meet their eye. Dr. Muspratt, we believe, possesses the best scientific laboratory out of London; and his reception room is a great curiosity. It contains a balance, by Oct ting, which, when loaded with two pounds on either pan, turns with the one-thousandth part of a grain—Liverpool Journal.

MACHINE TOB MAKING PAPER BAGS.—On several occasions our attention has been drawn to various inventions and improvements in machinery, which have either been produced, or submitted to public notifie, by M. Rémond of Great Charles street, Birmingham. He has just made an addition to the list, in the shape of an ingenious machine for the making of paper bags. This machine is of French invention and manufacture, M. Rémond being only the proprietor of the patent by which it is protected. It is very compact, occupying a working space of only about 6 feet by 4, and in its action presents some

machine is of French invention and manufacture, M. Rémond being only the proprietor of the patent by which it is protected. It is very compact, occupying a working space of only about 6 feet by 4, and in its action presents some nevel and pleasing movements. Its numerical results, however, are the most generally important, and the merits claimed for it are, that, with a small amount of power expended upon its working, and with a slight addition of manual labour, it will turn out complete, no matter what the strength or resistance of the paper, 20 small (in trade language 7 has,) bags per minute, and 12 large (from 12 lbs. to 28 hs.) per minute. In other words, we are given to understand that, with the superintendence of two persons, after being put in motion, it will do the work of 10, the bags being superior to those constructed by hand, inasmuch as they will stand open and upright. But whatever the relative value in an economical point of view of the two modes may be proved by experience to be, the working of the machine is very simple and surprisingly efficient, as it must be interesting to all who have a taste for mechanical science.—Midwad Counties Herald.

Henry and Sarah Moreton, charged with obtaining money under false pre-

Henry and Sarah Mozeton, charged with obtaining money under false pre-tences, by advertising for miners to proceed to Australia in the service of the "Anglo-Bathurst Company" (the facts were detailed in last week's Journal), have been committed for trial at the forthcoming Maidstone Assizes.

"Anglo-Bathura Company (the the forthcoming Maidstone Assizes. Hove been committed for trial at the forthcoming Maidstone Assizes. Holloway's Piles a most despitable and different for the Holloway dated Jaip's 1881:—Set T. the undersigned, declare that, for a considerable time, I laboured under a severe billious complaint, and never could digest anything that I set, in consequence of which passed many sleepless nights. I tried various remedies without obtaining any relief. I then betook myself to using your valuable pills, which have wrought a perfect cure, and I now feel quite well, and enjoy my food better than ever I did in my life.—(Signed) T. P.C. Van de Larde, Paramarko.—Soid by all draggists, and set Prof. Hollowsy's establishment, 284, Strand, London.

Original Correspondence.

LEGITIMATE MINING SPECULATION.

Sin,-Being a constant reader of your Journal, and taking some inte rest in mining affairs, I have been often struck by complaints in your co lumns, emanating from parties who have invested money in mining companies, and wishing the public to believe they have been duped; and your answer to a correspondent in last week's Journal, terming himself "A Victim," has led me to address you a few lines, inasmuch as, no doubt, your anxiety to give publicity to any ground for complaint outweights, and justly so, the consideration that such complaints appearing in print are likely to deter those who would otherwise embark their capital in legitimate mining. The first question I ask myself, on reading these complaints, is this:—Is the party complaining one who has invested his money in a mining speculation where the promoters have misapplied the funds, or induced him to take shares in an adventure where no mine is to be found, or indications to warrant the probability of such? If so, his complaint deserves every attention and redress. Or, is he one who, purchasing shares in a mining speculation, with the only object and hope of the shares speedily rising, so as to enable him to sell at a handsome profit; and, being disappointed, and never intending to pay his fair proportion for working the mine, rushes into the market with his shares at any price, the effect of which is to lower the value of his own and his more honest co-adventurers' property? lumns, emanating from parties who have invested money in mining com-

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speedily rising, so as to make the market with his shares at any price, the effect of which is to lower the value of his own and his more honest co-adventurers' property?

Now, I would venture to say 19 out of 20 of your "victims" are of the latter class—men who fancy they are mining adventurers, but who are nothing more or less than gamblers; and I rejoice to find, by their complaints, that the biter gets occasionally bit. You will find, Sir, upon investigation, I have no doubt, that the class of victims principally consist of those who take shares in new undertakings; and no sooner do they get them than they expect, before any money is expended in developing the property, to see the shares get to a high premium, and, failing in this, they become discontented. What can they expect as honest men? Surely, they do not imagine that reports are to be cooked on the mine, for the purpose of creating a fictitious value for their individual benefit; and if they do not expect this, what else can they, than that time and money must be expended in developing their property? But as this implies the necessity of holding their shares, and paying their fair proportion in developing the mine, which they never had the most remote intention of doing, they forthwith become "victims" in your columns.

I am strengthened in this view of the case from the nature of a mining company conducted on the Cost-book System, inasmuch as if any ground for complaint exists, the party has a remedy in his own hands. Does "A Victim" complain of being induced to take shares in a company where no sufficient grounds existed to warrant its formation. He has a right to inspect the reports of the mining captains, which generally accompany a prospectus: if he finds fraud or deceit, by all means let him expose the same; by so doing he is performing a good service to the mining world. Have the funds of the adventurers been improperly expended? Let him attend the meetings and examine the accounts; he has a right to do so, and the more vigilant shareholders

THE TYWARNHAYLE MINES.

THE TYWARNHAYLE MINES.

Sin,—I observe the communications of "Tributer" and "Argus" (of Truro) relative to these intrinsic mines, when worked with an adequate capital, judiciously applied in fully developing the whole resources simultaneously, instead of by piecemeal. "Argus" is right in concurring in the suggestions of "Tributer," for placing an engine in the Towan sett, and also cross-cutting the lodes in the southern softer ground. East of the cross-course the ground is easy, and the lodes, which a short way on the west of the cross-course are small, rapidly open to many feet in the eastern ground.

The present unfortunate and provoking state of the Tywarnhayle Mines is about that of 19 out of 20 of the Cornish and Devon mines, put on dependent on the returns from purtial workings of one or two lodes affording future means of opening up the other resources of the mines. With limited means, this is not only judicious, but an absolute necessity: but why not prevent this? Why do mine capitains permit themselves to concur in misleading the shareholders to this tardy, hazardous, and very expensive mode of working? Why pass years in the limited and slow resources of partial workings in one or two objects, and make them bear the whole onus of outfit, capital, and current expenditure, so generally exceeding the returns, and disappointing the shareholders of the remuneration which would be secured by prompt and full development of the other resources of the mine? Why not have a properly considerate investigation of all the capabilities of a mine, and the capital adequate for the full, simultaneous, and quick, and therefore chap, development of each object? The extra power, fuel, the agency, and many other charges, would be run over all, and proportionably cheapen the aggregate working and cost of each separate operation. The shareholders' risk would be very much lessened by having many sources of produce opened up in half the time, and with very little more expenditure than that absorbed in the tardy and expensive ex

ASSAY SAMPLES OF ORES-WHEAL SAMSON.

ASSAY SAMPLES OF ORES—WHEAL SAMSON.

Sir,— In the Mining Journal of the 3d Jan. last, there is an account of an assay made of some ore from this mine, which appeared among the "Notabilia," furnished by a correspondent, wherein he states that "numerous branches have been intersected, which are offshoots from the lode, composed of quartz, intersected with silver, the assay of which gives a result of 875 czs. of pure silver to the ton of matrix." Equally flattering assays have been from time to time set forth from the same quarter as regards other metals, and yet not a dollar's worth has been sold; at the same time, the 10,000 shares are quoted in your list at 4L each, which is 40,000L for this mundic mine in St. Teath.

I take the price of South and West Caradon Mines, from the same page of your Journal, and there find South Caradon 256 shares, at 110L = 28,160L, and West Caradon 256, at 120L = 30,720L—say, together, 58,880L, which, on 10,000 shares, would respectively be only 2L 16s. 4d. and 3L 1s. 4d. per share. I leave your readers to judge between the two cases. The Caradons both have paid dividends to the amount of 110,912L, and continue to pay them bi-monthly; whilst Wheal Samson has not yet sold half-a-crown's worth of any metal, nor has any financial statement of it appeared, and no report, for a very long period, until your last Number; and I would ask what is in that report? It is true they say "The shaft is going down on the course of the lode 7ft. wide, with two well-defined walls!—(query, what's between them?) In the lower level, where the mundic appears on the floor, there will be from 40 to

50 fms. to stope away. Such operation promises to be exceedingly profiable!!! The men are shoding at surface, and cross-cutting at the sea level, to intersect the lodes in rotation (query, how many?), from which stones of ore have fallen from the face of the cliff, weighing from 7 to 9 cwts. in a stone, carrying above 50 per cent. of silver-lead to the ton!" Quite miraculous. Now, as an old miner, I challenge all the miners in St. Teath to point out, since the days of Samson himself, where 40,000L was ever derived by profits on mundic, or silver stones falling from the face of cliffs.—An OLD MINER: Lieheard, March 12.

TRESKERBY AND UNITED MINES.

TRESKERBY AND UNITED MINES.

Str.—Allow me to remark that in your last Journal I asserted facts as re gards the profit making at the United Mines, Gwennap. To the end of Dec. they had a cash balance in hand of 1693t. 18.5 std. The accounts to the end of Feb. will be audited on Friday next, and from the ore sales, the ensuing one will show a good profit. Immediately alongside my communication stands that of "John Bull," admitting having made an "error" as regards Treskerby; and I beg to tell him that his letter concludes with an "error" of equal magnitude, by his stating that "the United Mines, from present prospects, are not destined to continue long." Why does he persist in contending for the downfall of this extensive concern and district? It is now 15 months since, in his own initials, he tilted a lance at me on this subject. I proved him in "error" then, as I contend he is at this moment. The United Mines have longer to exist than he imagines, and while the present standard keeps up there is no fear of them; and even if the lower levels failed, they might draw up the pit-work to the height of those that would pay, and work for years. The value of materials is considerably beyond the quoted price the shares are at; therefore, with funds in hand against a rainy day, there is little to be feared that "John Bulls" prophecy will prove more correct than those rashly promulgated by him heretofore.—March 12.

ST. AGNES BEACON.

ST. AGNES BEACON.

ST. AGNES BEACON.

Sir,—I hope some of your readers will be able to afford information concerning this mine; as I was induced to become a shareholder from the glowing accounts in their advertisement in your Journal. The share list has now been closed nearly four months, and I supposed that they were prosecuting the concern in the best possible way, and perhaps meeting with more than usual success, as the shares are represented as selling almost every week at 41.10s. per share; and yet there has never been any meeting of the adventurers convened, as was stated in the prospectus should take place. I have endeavoured to obtain some information, but cannot even ascertam whether they have set the mine to work. I should think it cannot be for want of funds, with a market for the shares at such a high premium: whether it is the committee selling them or some of the adventurers I know not, but I do think the shareholders ought to know something of how they are getting on. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to give a little information about this concern, and the self-elected committee.—A Young Adventurers: London, March 11.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I am induced to notice the letter of "Nunez," in your last impression, as, from the tenor of it, I am inclined to think that a bad feeling is betrayed without cause. It appears to me, he builds his assumptions as to "differences" between those officially connected with the company upon a foundation some thing like the cylinder bed he describes—not substantial. I can only say for myself that I resigned my appointment, not in consequence of "differences," but in consequence of having a large business otherwise, which rendered it impossible for me to continue both; and in justice to the gentlemen now composing the board of direction, I can bear testimony to their great zeal for the interests of the company, and their sincere desire to carry on the affairs as men of business; and I am led here to refer to a letter which I wrote you on the 5th Nov. last, in reference to a note in your Journal respecting Capt. Philips's opinion of the concern, which opinion as therein given was inconsistent with the letter which he wrote to one of the board by the same mail, expressing a wish to be continued in the company's employment, if placed without control of the colonial committee.

"Nunez" should bear in mind that the engine was dispatched from London so far back as November, 1849 (the company being completely registered in August), which showed energy and promptness on the part of the board in London seldom equalled by such companies; and that the delaxs on the other side, in getting the machinery erected, were such as they could have no control over, and arising from difficulties incident to such operations in the colonies. It is somewhat remarkable that "Nunez" should give you a history of occurrences on the mine which no one here knows anything about, as the board have communicated to their shareholders all the information that kas reached them—consequently his reference to the differences between the engineer and Capt, Phillips must have come to him from Adelaide; and he, therefore, oug

THE ALLEGED SALE OF COLONEL FREMONT'S PROPERTY. THE ALLEGED SALE OF COLONEL FREMONT'S PROPERTY.

Six.—An advertisement has been published, signed by the solicitors of the Golden Mountain and Quarts Rock Mariposa Mining Companies, setting out that these gentlemen have, at the request of Mr. Duncan (who, I believe, is Mr. Sargent's solicitor), examined certain documents relative to the alleged sale of Col. Fremont's projectly in the Mariposas to Mr. Sargent, and making public their opinion that there has been no absolute sale of those estates. Can you tell me what the Quartz Rock Company have to do with this? and why their solicitor has been employed in an investigation with which they have (or ought to have) no concern whatever? I have invested in that undertaking, in the expectation that its grant was confirmed by Col. Fremont himself, long lefore the date of the assumed sale to Mr. Sargent; and I should now be glad to know that I have not been deceived.

Jamaica Coffee-house, March 12.

COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Sir,—The copper and tin mine alluded to in my former communication ceased working about the year 1844. In the month of March, 1851, it was introduced to the public by some persons who in their prospectus stated that they had purchased several extensive setts in Cornwall, and, after some alterations of their original scheme, finally resolved that the capital of the company should be divided into 512 shares, of 521. 10s. each; should be carried on on the "Cost-book System," and that one "free" share should be given to every eight shares purchased. I paid the first deposit, or call, of 121, per share, and attended the first or the next enauing bi-monthly meeting, at which not more than two or three persons, in addition to those who were in the managing committee, were present, and at which the chief business appeared to be that of voting a future remuneration to the committee. Some little time after this, I became acquainted with the following particulars: amongst those who originated the adventure there were five persons (three of whom of the same name and closely related), who are distinguished in the list as "promoters," and to whom 39 "free" shares have been allotted. They are entitled to 12 other "free" shares in respect to the number (as above stated) which they purchased; 521. 10s. per share being called, the result of the above advantage, or privilege, will be, that the promoters will claim to receive dividends on a capital of \$400L, but to which they will only have contributed \$775L: in this manner, enjoying a premium, or bonus, in capital, as against all other share holders, of 2052II. The rule No. 6, in your "Ost-book System," provides that the powers of the managing committee shall not extend beyond two mouths, but ruch committee may be re-elected. The corresponding rule, if so it can be called, in our concern, is only to the effect, "That the number of the committee shall not be sat han three, and shall not exceed seven persons." In point of fact, our managers having never retired t

appointment, with the exception of one gentlemen, who has filled a seatleft vacant by another, who, not residing in London, resigned it not long since. No. 13 of your "Cost-book" directs. "That a copy of the resolutions and abstract of accounts shall be transmitted to every adventurer within seven days after the meeting." In our "rules" this is entirely omitted; and after twelve months' "pressure from without," a refuctant, and only partial, compliance with it has been obtained since the last bi-monthly meeting. The difficulty of effecting this, or any other object not agreeable to the managers, will be obvious, when I state that the five promoters have about 14; shares, whilst the other adventurers resident in London hold about 100 only; so that the promoters, acting with the committee, and holding proxical from several residents in the country, possess an overpowering influence at all meetings are reluctantly compelled to submit to the continued infraction of the most essential of all the rules of the "Cost-book," which requires that "The accounts be made up monthly, and discharged by the purser, and entered in the monthly cost-sheet." Instead of this, although calls from 10%, to 20%, are made, we are always many thousands in debt; and to aggravate this vicious state of affairs, arrears of calls, from the first to the last, are allowed to accumulate; and even when the indugence of bills draw at long dates is allowed, a renewal of them is submitted to, in defance of every remonstrance which can be urged. Even now, after all the proposed capital has been called upon the shares issued—say, above 22,000/...—which, together with ores sold and applied as capital, will amount to more than 24,00%, amother heavy call is threatened, which, as before, may be expended in new works, instead of clearing off our liabilities.

Can any of your correspondents suggest a remedy for such proceedings as the above? I am much obliged to your correspondent, "S." for his remarks on my former letter; but, with submission to him, is get

NORTH TRELAWNY.

Siz.—Having been moving about for some days, I did not receive your Journal, of Feb. 21st, until too late to reply, for insertion in your last Number, to the gratuitous and most unprovoked endeavour of the six captains of the south and West Caradon Mines, to do damage to North Trelawny. I now reply, and will show them that it is much more easy to get into, than to get out of, trouble. Who are these siz. Caradon captains, I sak, who set themselves up in judgment above their fellows, and expect that their decision should be required—that they are "personally illitreated," because a deputation of gentiemen from London did not wait on them? Who asked for their interference, and what portion of their past life, as miners or otherwise, justifies such presumption?

If these six Caradon captains consider themselves such scientific and practical men, how is it that not one of them has ever applied his knowledge to useful purposes? Has any one of these six Caradon captains ever made a mining discovery, or effected any improvement in mines, which may have been pisced, either wholly or in part, under his direction? On the contrary, are they not reaping the benefit of other men's brains? These six Caradon captains, or agents, so styled, are two underground captains and four subordinates. *Let not the public suppose they are the managers, or agents, of these valuable mines. Far from it. It is, therefore, only necessary to deal with the two principals—William Rele, underground captains of South Caradon, and Richard Dunstan, underground captain of West Caradon. The others are little more than gaugemen. None of these important six Caradon captains, it must be borne in mind, say one word directly against North Trelawny—they dare not, and cannot, it oso, if they speak the truth; but in an inferential and most Jesuitical manner, endeavour to disparage it.

In the first place, let me ask, whether it is not a fact that everything which these two captains, the more than gaugemen. None of these important miscs, two of which were failu

and judgment. In fact, to go further, the products of these six Caradon captains to give a report, plainly, without equivocation. In the same Number of your Journal, in "Notices to Correspondents," an individual, signing himself "A Working Miner" (Linkinghorne), says he has made an inspection of North Trelawny, and that it is "a large, hard, quartzose lode, worth nothing." This ebuilition of puerlility and ignorance, of itself, no one would condescend to notice; but having to take cognizance of the letter from the six Caradon captains, it may as well be remarked that there is not such an arrant sas in the whole parish of Linkinghorne as this: "Working Miner." If he had dated from the tap room of the Bull's Head, Callington, it would have been nearer to his true place of residence and resort. It would be much more creditable to the "Working Miner" to endeavour to reconcile himself to the relatives he has injured, and who have discharged him from their employ, than to write nonsense about that which he himself shows he knows nothing. I venture to recommend the "Working Miner" to the notice of the six Caradon captains, as it is well known at Callington that both his resources and his experience are on the same level.

March 9.

the notice of the six Caradon captains, as it is well known at Camagian this resources and his experience are on the same level.

March 9.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

Six,—In your valuable Journal of 21st Feb. appeared a letter, signed "William Radiey, Ch. E.," professing to give an account of a fatial accident which occurred at Mr. Ellison's colliery, at Adwarkon, near Leeds, and of the proceedings at the coroner's inquest, which Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines, attended, Mr. Raddey, after relating, or rather misstating, how Needham came to his death, proceeds to make some very harsh remarks concerning Mr. Morton: and, with your permission, it will lay such facts before your readers as will enable them to judge how far they are to be credited.

I know the neighbourhood of Adwalton well, and having conversed with the miners and conlinasters on the subject, I flut that, on the night of the accident, miners and conlinasters on the subject, I flut that, on the night of the accident broken and coalinasters on the subject, I flut that, on the night of the accident broken and coalinasters on the subject, I flut that, on the night of the accident broken and coalinasters on the subject, I flut that, on the night of the accident broken and coalinasters on the subject, I flut that, on the night of the resource of the property o

such coalmasters.

As a practical minor, I approve of this new inspection of collieries by gentlemen appointed under Government; and I know that, as far as it has gone, it gives great satisfaction to the miners, who now feel they have some one to care for them, and only regret that Government does not appoint a larger number, and those to be assisted by sub-inspectors, with power to act I have every deference and respect for coal masters, and only wish to see a good and kindly feeling between them and their servants.—G. Brown: Wakefield, March 9.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have learnt that it was the neglect of thee tenter in not being careful to have his engine in gear, which caused Hollows Whitley to have a narrow escape from being killed, in the same pit wherein ham was killed, on the 23d uit.

A NEW LIGHT—SOMETHING FOR THE INGENIOUS.—Liebig, in his Lett on Chemistry, starts a novel idea. "It would certainly (says he) be seen one of the greatest discoveries of the age if any one could succeed to said and one of the greatest discoveries of the age if any one could succeed to said said. A said of the said of

PRESERVATION OF ORGANIZED SPECIMENS.—A German physician has discovered a fluid by which specimens of mammalia, birds, fish, reptiles, &c., can be preserved as if recently dead, without discolouration or sbrinking. A few drops of the fluid administered in the food or drink of animals will in a few days not only destroy life, but effectually preserve the subjects from the ravages of time, insects, or worms. The brains and the viscera are not removed.

of time, insects, or worms. The brains and the viscera are not removed.

IRISH BERT SUGAR.—The Times of Monday, in its City article, says:—"The Irish Beet Sugar Company have received a Charter of Incorporation, limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his subscription. The operations of the company commenced a few days back, and the results, as far as the yield of succharine matter is concerned, have exceeded their calculation." This, from such authority as the Times, must be highly satisfactory to the public as regards the operations of the company, and is a fitting opportunity for the Legislature to relax the tax on home-made sugar; and our philanthropists for free labour should now stand forth in favour of free home-made sugar. By remitting this tax, both agriculturist and consumer receive a boon; and we hope that every encouragement will be given to the growth of beet, especially, in Ireland, whose soil, it has been proved, is peculiarly suitable for its production—superior, it is understood, to that of France, where the manufacture is carried on to a very great extent.

RAILWAY FROM ST. PETKERBURGH TO WARSAW.—The works of the railway from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw are being carried on with extraordinary activity. The number of worksmen at present exceeds 10,000, and they work during part of the night. All the zails necessary for this immense line are to be delivered by the end of July, and the contracts for the supply of locomotives have just been signed.

NORTH WHEAT, ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers in this mine was held at the offices, Threadneedie-street, on Tuesday, the 9th linst.,—

Capt. WILLIAM BRACHGHOT in the chair.

The following report from the committee of management was read:—

The committee have the pleasure of reporting that the lode will be cut in the 50 fm. level shout the end of May, the results of which are looked forward to with great interest. The committee continue to receive the most confident assurances from well known practical men that there is every grobability of success, as they state that they have seldom, if ever, seen such a combination of favourable circumstances as exist at North Wheal Robert fail of being profitably productive at a fair depth. The adventurers may be reminded, the east and west lode will be cut close to its intersection with another fine lode, from the former of which 20 or 30 tons of copper ore have been raised from only 12 fms. deep, while in sinking the present engine-shaft a branch of solid copper ore was cut, which will fall into the lode about the point of intersection. As far as the committee are concerned, it has been their object to have the mine worked in a legitimate way; and they have the satisfaction of observing that the works, and the manner in which they are laid out, as well as the plan of operations adopted, has been the subject of favourable comment by every one who has been at the mine, the credit of which is chiefly due to the zeal sand energy of Capt. Gilbert, the resident agent. Had levels been driven at a less depth, stones of copper ore might have been discovered, which would have greatly assisted the proceedings of speculators in shares; but in the great majority of cases, a lode is not found productive to any extent until laid open to a depth of at least from 30 to 50 fms. The latter course is more discovered, which would have greatly assisted the proceedings of speculators in shares; but in the great majority of cases, a lode is not found productive

A discussion took place on the probable results of cutting the lode in the 30 and 40 fm levels, the former of which would take place in about eight or ten days, and the latter before the next meeting. The plans of the workings were examined, and the shareholders present were much pleased, and appeared confident of a valuable discovery shortly. The forfeiture of 10 shares in arrear of several calls was confirmed, and it was resolved to forfeit all shares in arrear on the 18th inst.—[A statement of accounts will be found in our City Article.]

MINING NOTABILIA. [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CARRPHILLY AND CARPNON (South Wales).—This mine has not been noticed, I believe, in your Journal, although well deserving of the attention of adventurers. There are now 20 tons of rich silver-lead ores ready for sale; and the prospects of an increase are very flattering. There is no water charge—the workings being on the side of amountain. I am glad to learn that my friend, Mr. Thomas Hickes, of Truro, has a large interest in the mine, which is divided into 1024 shares—some of which have been sold at 41 per share, and many at 31.

RUNNAPORD COOMBE.—The operations at this mine appear to be going on a very satisfactory manner. They have nearly completed the erection of a new water-wheel, 29½ ft. in diameter, and 4 ft. 9 in. breast, which they conider of sufficient power to work the mine to a depth of 60 fathoms and drive ight stamp-heads. There is a quantity of tinstuff, rich for tin, that has seen broken from the adit level, with every prospect of an improvement eastward, as they are near a large cross-course. The captain expects to fork the been broken from the adit level, with every prospect of an improvement east-ward, as they are near a large cross-course. The captain expects to fork the water from the 10 fathom level in a few days, where he has reason to think there is a good copper lode, as he has lately discovered some very rich specicimens of copper ore brought to the surface from that level by the former captain; also, in sinking the new wheel pit, he has discovered a lode about 5 ft, wide, which produced some very good stones of copper; so that, on the whole, the prospects are brightening; and it is to be hoped that the proprietors will now work the mine with energy and give her a fair trial, as there is every reason to think that, under the present management, she will yet make a good return for their past outlay.

Coosheen Corper Minns (Cork).—These celebrated copper mines are held for an unexpired term of 20 years; from the lat Aug. last, at 1-13th royalty, and are situate near [Skull, in the County of Cork, Ireland. The produce is grey ore, of rich quality, realising from 8l. to 58l. per ton from actual sales, amounting to 17,000l. and upwards, as shown in our records of the Swansea ticketings. Operations ccased about four years ago. The mine is to a shallow depth, and deserving of an effectual trial. All the required buildings, forges, magazine, stamping mill, and plant, are in perfect order, with a quantity of materials in store, sufficient to enable the resumption of workings at once. The concern worked prosperously for several years, and shares were sold as high as \$200.

magazine, stamping mill, and plant, are in perfect order, with a quantity of materials in store, sufficient to enable the resumption of workings at once. The concern worked prosperously for several years, and shares were sold as high as 200/, each, when the monetary panic of 1848 caused the failure of several of the advanturers, and time brought about the decease of others, so that the present holders are only six in number, who propose surrendering one-half their interest to any party who will find the capital and undertake the management of the concern. Knowing, as we do, that all the Irish mines which have been prosecuted in depth have proved successful, we cannot anticipate a failure here.

BEVAS MOOR MINES.—We understand that Wheal Clarence sett, in St. Agnes, lately worked by a party as the East Tywarshayle Mines, and abandoned by them to the Duchy of Cornwall, has just resumed operations, the engine and effects having been purchased by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, who have likewise obtained the sett of the ground adjoining, and formed it into one company. The engine has been put to work, and they expect to be in fork this week. The last party gave the concern but a very short trial, and abandoned it when near the very point where the prospects were considered of a most promising character. The fact is, shares went up to a considerable premium; the first holders realised and sold to parties who were not prepared to expect or pay calls on them, to prosecute the workings; others held too largely to do so, and this is the result. We fear there are too many similar cases, and we cannot too frequently caution parties from paying large premiums for mines that are heavy point weather that are heavy called to the paying large premiums for mines that are heavy called the paying large premiums for mines that are heavy called to the paying large premiums for mines that are heavy called the paying large premiums for mines that are heavy called the paying large premiums for mines that are heavy called the paying larg so, and this is the result. We fear there are too many similar cases, and we cannot too frequently caution parties from paying large premiums for mines that are being only partially wrought at surface and shallow levels, making little or no returns, and with very trifling prospects of early doing so; the consequence; as a our monthly list of calls show, a constant drain on the peckets of those who buy such shares and have afterwards to pay the real working cost.

sequence is, as our monthly list of calls show, a constant drain on the pockets of those who buy such shares and have afterwards to pay the real working cost.

The Weston Mines.—Extract from the report of Capt. Matthew Francis:

"The district containing the Weston Mines is a continuation of that which constitutes the Grit, Gravel, and Snail Beach Mines. The rock of the country is composed of clay-slate and greenstone, forming ridges of mountainous ground, with a general bearing to the north-east. These ridges are interesced by hollows or valleys, more or less, at right angles with them, in which the lodes containing the metals are found. The Snail Beach Mine, one of the most productive lead mines in Great Britain, crosses the northern end of the high range of rocky ground. The veins generally are well-defined, and filled with lead ore, quartz, and barytes, and are generally from 8 to 10 ft. wide. It is, therefore, aingular that mining in this field has not been practiced more extensively. With reference to the work necessary to be done by the Weston Mining Company, the first object should be to intersect the Grit lode by Crosse's adit level; a shaft has been sank upon it to a depth of 40 yards, from which about 3 tons of ore have been raised; and the line of bearing of the vein is in direct continuity with that of the Grit Mine. The great undertaking called Crosse's adit, a work going on for a great number of years, has now approached to within 40 feet of the lode, according to the dialling, and is now progressing alovely in a very hard greenstone, marked with faces of lead ore. Its present progress is 10 ft. a month, at 13L, per fathom. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the continuation of this into the lode, and extend away upon it test and west 100 fms. each way, when large and valuable bodies of ore will be discovered. The driving on the lode will not cost above 50s per fm. Six men seeth way will open 20 fms. a month, which, on a moderate vein of ore, with such a begit of back, would make availabl

(the Churchstoke Hill), in which there is a lode with stones of lead ore, very fine spar and barytes, for 4½ feet wide. I recommend this being proceeded with; and I have no doubt, by following the plans alluded to, that considerable returns from these mines will soon be in the market."

able returns from these mines will soon be in the market."

The Union Tin Mining Company.—A party of adventurers having taken up this concern, which is situate east of the Great Beam Mine, St. Austell, Cornwall, at 1-18th dues, purpose erecting a small steam-engine, in order to sink down a shaft 30 fms. deep, to give the lodes a trial at that depth; hitherto the surface has been but streamed for tin, and parcelled out in small allotments to the streamers. The lodes traverse through a great extent of low flat land at the head of a valley, the stratum decomposed granite, easy for exploring. The champion lode has been worked on for more than 200 fms., for about 4 or 5 fms. deep, open excavation; it being soft ground, and not drained, the old workers could not, probably, follow it deeper without machinery. It is now estimated that a suitable engine can be purchased and erected for 2501; the pitwork and other appendages, 3801; the shaft sunk for 1501; avon there for 1201; driving 150 fms. on the lode, timber included, 3751; water stamps and dressing floors, 901; agency, surface work, and incidental expenses, 3954. dressing floors, 901; agency, surface work, and incidental expenses, 3954, leaving 2401 for the working charge of engine during the first year, making altogether 2000l. This amount it is proposed to raise by the issue of 2000 shares to the public at 11 each, the first deposit to be 5s. per share; the remainder in calls, as shall be required for the purposes of the mine.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—There is no change to notice in the lode in Field's angine-shaft, sinking under the 90, since the last report. The lode in the stopes over the 90, east of this shaft, continues quite as good as at any time reported, and may be valued this day (March 8) at from 60, to 70, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of this shaft, is worth 50, per fm. The lode in the 90, east of this shaft, is worth 50, per fm. The lode in the 90 east of Wyld's shaft, is worth quite 50, per fm. We expect in the course of the present week these two levels will be communicated; soon after we shall be in a good position for working the ends over this level, and also for sinking Wyld's shaft under the 90. There is no change to notice in any of our tutwork operations since the last report. Our tribute department looks well.

BAT HOLES.—The 60 fm. level, driving north, still remains unproductive, notwithstanding, a slight alteration has taken place, it being mixed with facings of spar and capel on the 60st wall, about 1 fc. wide, indicating the lode to be approaching a more settled state. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving north, is 24 ft. wide, a very compact lode, yleiding about 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; this level has to be driven 8 fathous further, at which plont it will reach the furthest workings of the old company (north) at the lovels above, consequently, beyond this we shall have whole ground to surface. The south stopes in the bottom of the 48 fm. level are looking very promising, and will produce 1 to 10 flead ore per fm.; the north stopes in the bottom of this lovel are worth. 13 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The tribute department, both on the Californian and Wood lodes, is without any material alteration, but, upon the whole, the mine is looking more promising than when I wrote last.

BEACON —In the adit level the lode is looking very promising; at the pre-

mising than when I wrote last.

BEACON —In the adit level the lode is looking very promising; at the present time it is producing some good work; and I think in a short time the tin will be intersected throughout, and become a standing lode. In Tellam's shaft the water is in therefore, we have put a pure of men to drive an adit to drain it, when we shall be able to drive a cross cut to cut the lode. We still have the rich branches of tin in the north lode; and I think, when we get the stamps erected, we shall be able to keep at work.

BEDFORD UNITED .- In the 115 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5 ton BEDFORD UNITED.—In the 115 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fm.; we are now driving on the course of the lode, and it will probably soon become more productive. In the east end of the 103 the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm.—moderately easy for driving. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 99. In the 80 the lode in the end is 2 feet wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back 5 tons. In the 47 tm. level, west of cross-cut, the Tavistock lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of strong yellow and black copper ore, and presenting a promising appearance. The pitches generally are looking very well, and yielding rather more ore, and of a better quality than of late: 46 men are emploped on tribute at an average of 5s. 6d. in 11.

an average of 6s. 6d. in 11.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—Since last report, the ground in the shaft has not been so favourable for sluking, owing to the south capels of the lode No. 6 being at the shaft in the present bottom. Mr. Murray has gone through the mine with me, and we think, that with so much high ground samk for, we ought to drive north in the 40 fathom level; and I have put four men to drive north with all possible speed. The lode in the 30 fm. level west is 3 feet wide, with good branches of ore, which is not so much corrupted with jack as in the levels over; the same lode in the 40 is improving for ore west of the cross course.

for ore west of the cross course.

BORINGDON PARK.—Last Friday (March 6) being our setting day, the following bargains were let—viz.: Hitchins's shaft to sink by nine men, 5 fms. stent, at 6l. per fathom. The addi leval to drive east by six men, the month out, at 1l. 3s. per fathom. The 15 fm. level to drive east by six men, the month out, at 1l. 4s. per fathom. Full for month out, at 1l. 4s. per fathom. Wheeling from addit level, by four men, or more if required, the month out, at 1s. per fathom. Filling and landing from addit level, 15 fm. level, and Hitchins's shaft, by two men, the month out, at 4s. per fathom. Whim drawing from addit level, and 15 fm. level at 3s. 6d, per fathom, and from Hitchins's shaft at 7s. per fathom, for the month out. In the 15 fm. level going west we have a very large flookan, which carries a little lead, but not quite enough to save. I am quite satisfied as to the character of the ground, and think we shall lave a good lode as we extend our level west.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, in the 125 fm. level, driving south on

not quite enough to "save. I am quite satisfied as to the character of the ground, and think we shall have a good lode as we_sextend our level west.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, in the 125 fm. level, driving south on the load lode, the lode is 91n. wide, yleiding 24 cwts. lead ore per fm.; in the same level, driving north, the lode is 1f. wide, yleiding 24 cwts. lead ore per fm.; in lode has been taken down in the rise over this level. The lode in the 112 end, driving south, is 1 ft. 4 in. wide, saving work. The lode in the 100 end, driving south, is 9 in. wide, yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.

The 50 end, driving west on Johnson's lode, is 1 ft. 8 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore of good quality—a very promising lode indeed; we have a pitch working in the back of this level, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in the 17. At Kelly Bray, as we have before informed you, the engine-shaft from the 50 fb to the 50 fm. level is of no use, being 4 fms. north of the lode. In the 60 fm. level south we have put six men to stope down the south side of the shaft from the 50 fm. level and six men to rise in the back of the 60 fm. level against them, to make the shaft good at that level as quick as possible, to facilitate that part of the mine below. We have also eight men stoping over the 70 fm. level, east of the rise, which will communicate with the shaft in the 50 fm. level, and save good to that level, no time shall be lost on our part in the prosecution of the work—we feeling the importance of such work being done. The lode in the 70, driving east, is 24 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; the stopes in the midway level are suspended, and we have put three men to drive west on the same lode that they were stoping on; this is a branch which sprung from Kelly Bray lode, which carries its head south; in this end the lode is 14 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the same lode; the lode in this end is 24 feet wide, composed of mundle, peach, and copper over. We would recomme

ors. We would recommend this level to be driven farther west, as the lode is promising. CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—In driving the deep level east, on the course of the main copper lode, we have this week intersected another north and south lode underlying west, and about 2½ ft. whide, containing lead ore, apparently very rich for silver. The discovery of silver-lead in this lode is important, and when the South Hooe, or Tamar Consols lead lode is cut, a rich one is confidently expected. The back of this lode has been opened on, but the size of it not yet accertained; it is composed of horn spar and gossan. The copper lode in the eastern end is large, carrying good stones of copper ove. CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY.—No. 4 driving: The open cutting will have to be stoped for some short time, owing to a slide having taken place on the eastern side, and which, for the protection of the workmen, must be taken down.—No. 5: We are going on very favourably here, and raising some beautiful slates. In the clearing away of the rubbish from the surface they are doing very well; but as soon as we receive the rails, we shall make much greater progress.

CHARLESTOWN.—The lode in the end west of new shaft is about 3½ ft. which, and producing excellent work for tin; at this place another lode is making its appearance in the north side of the level, which will form a junction with the lode in driving a few fathoms further west, where we may expect to have a good deposit of tin, both lodes being now productive. This new north lode is also making its appearance in the stopes east and west of Nos. 1 and 2 cross-cuts, and will intersect the lode in the western stope in about 8 ft. above the present back. The lode in the above stopes continues large and productive as before. We are also rising on the course of the lode between Nos. 1 and 2 cross-cuts, and are up about 12 fms. from the back of level (which is about 7 fms. from the back of stopes); in this rise the lode is about 7 ft. wide, and producing some excellent stones of tin. We have no appearance yet of the south wall of the lode under the gossan, and still producing tin. The ground in the cross cut north of Fatwork shaft is good for driving. We have completed the incline plane at Blue Borrow shaft, and shall commence driving here on Saturday, 6th inst. We shall sell about 5 tons of tin tomorrow, 6th inst. which is the produce of tirre weeks' stamping, and will send you the tin bill on the following day.

COPPER BOTTOM.—The stopes in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, driving CHARLESTOWN .- The lode in the end west of new shaft is about 34 ft

tin bill on the following day.

COPPER BOTTOM.—The stopes in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, look much the same as when last reported. We have very little water in May's shaft, sinking below the 30 fm. level, not safficient to supply a5-in. lift; the lede in the shaft is 3f. wide, of a very promising character, and is producing some good ore. In the 30 fm. level, driving west of May's shaft, we have driven over a good course of ore; the lode in the end is not so good as it has been, in consequence of the run of ore inclining west. In a rise in the back of the above level, a few fms. behind the end, we have a very good lode is in, wide. In the 20 fm. level, dearf of Gendall's shaft, we are driving on the south part of the lode; it has very much improved since last reported, and contains some ore. We are driving a cross-cut in the 10 fm. level, to cut this part of the lode, distant about 4 fms. We shall sample a parcel of ore in a fortnight or three weeks; and when May's shaft is sunk to the 40 fm. level (which will be in the latter part of May), and the 40 fm. level extended west, we shall be in a position to have our samplings at regular intervals of two months.

CUBERT.—The engine-shaft is now 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 35 fathom

latter part of May), and the 40 fm. level extended west, we shall be in a position to have our amplings at regular intervals of two months.

CUBERT.—The engine-shaft is now 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 35 fathom level; it is still very rich for leaf, and, if anything, is improved since our last. Since the lode has been cut in the engine-shaft a considerable increase of water has been experienced, insamuch that we find it necessary to increase the size of our sinking lift; this work we have now in hand, and liope to have it complete in a few days. The lode in the 35 fm. level east has been somewhat disordered by a cross-course, hat now appears to be resuming its original character, and from present appearances we expect it will are long be found predictive of least; the crease cut west in this level has not yet reached the south lode. The lode in the 25 fm. level out is improving in appearances, and the ground is of a favourable description for lead, and hope ere long to find it productive; the north lode has not yet been cut through in this level, but the portion that has been penetrated, which is about 2 ft., is premising in the highest degree, and produces some good stones of lead. The lode in the 15 fm. level east, though notes private interactions, is still good, and produces some good works of fead. The lode in the 15 fm. level east, though notes private streng and exceedingly promusing goesant throughout. The other operations in and upon the mine are proceeding strongsing general taroughout.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—The cottages near the Pass re now completed ; our founder and some of the men are located on the spot, and at orek. The temporary furnace is also completed, and at work. We shall not be able to CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LARK.—The cottages near the rans are now completed; sur founder and some of the men are located on the spot, and at work. The temporary furnace is also completed, and at work. We shall not be able to urnish metal for the market for a short time, the furnace being be? a small one. The larger furnace will require some time feeting the ready, from the causes we mentioned last week. We have forwarded you fair samples of ore from the cross-cal, Price's level No. 4, and Sneyd's No. 1. You will now perceive more clearly the prospects you have before you, when the works are carried on upon a more extended ecale, which cannot be recommended for the present, as the weather is much against us here.

CYFANNEDD FAW R.—We continue driving the adit; the ground hold much the same as when Captain Davies examined it, excepting the carrying of a little more manufel.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 70 fm. level west is at present poor. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 60 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, will turn out 2½ tons of good ore per fm., worth 15t, per fm. At Carthew's shaft, I am of opinion the end is being driven by the side of the lode; I shall be able to speak more positively in my next. I have put some men to open by the side of the level, and have found some good spar, with mundic and spots of ore. We have not cut the lode in the cross-cut from Rendle's shaft, but from present appearances cannot be far off it.

found some good spar, with mundle and spots of ore. We have not cut the lode in the cross-cut from Roulde's shaft, but from present appearances cannot be far off it.

DEVON BURRA — Agreeably to your request, I inspected the Devon Burra, situated about two miles from Tavistock, near the range of the Darimor granite, which is divided from a soft killas on the west by a powerful north and south course, commonly designated the Wheal Friendship cross-course, which traverses the locality. At this point, at the openings made in sinking and driving at a shallow depth, the country, or stratum, near it is very much mineralised, and the place where operations are being now carried on large rocks of copper ore of good quality are daily taken up from 10 to 12 feet under the surface (varying from 2 to 3 tons) in blocks; it cannot be yet possibly ascertained whether or not these large stones are the product of one of the seast and west courses, or a part of the cross-course siluded to; however, I do not think that there is any better mode of procedure to prove it than the present proceedings, by driving under it, and sinking your engine-shaft with all possible dispatch, to ascertain the size and properties of the several east and west lodes already discovered, which promise, so far as surface indications present, being productive of large quantities of copper ore; and I think, looking at it impartially, practical men will agree with me, that it is certainly a very singular and encouraging plece of mineral property, the like of which has not been met with in the eastern district. The water-wheel will, with the necessary appliances, now fast progressing towards completion, from the materials and workmanship, be a substantial and beautiful piece of machinery.—J. Carpentra. March 10.

DOLFRWYNOG.—At Williams's engine-shaft, we are still occupied in boarding and putting the sump down, which we expect to complete by the end of the week. We have discontinued driving Bog lode for this month, and have two men on the back of the lode r

have cut another leader of quartz, bearing the same character as that on the hanging side, but carrying more copper in it.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Since my last report we have cleared the Polkinghorne adit almost 200 fms. south, and have discovered several lodes and branches, but mone of them are worthy of particular notice; but we have been informed that there is a more promising lode further south, therefore, we are continuing to clear the adit in hopes of seeing it in the course of a few days. At the north mine, we are progressing with the adit as follows: in the end east, on the north lode, the lode is about 3 fest wide, composed principally of spar, with occasional stones of copper ore and blende in it. In the adit end west, we are cutting north and south into the lode, in order to ascertain its width; we can now see it about 6 ft. wide, and in cutting through it have found some very good stones of copper ore. In the eastern end, on the lead iode, we are carrying about 3 ft. of it, in which we have some very fine stones of lead ore. In the cross-cut north the ground is still favourable.

EAST*BORINGDON.—Last Friday (March 5) being our setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 20 fm. level, to drive east by six men, it ms. stent, at 21. 10s. per fm. The 28 fm. level, to drive west by six men, the month out, at 17. 2s. per fm. the color of the color of

EAST CROWNDALE.—There is no lode as yet west of cross-course— cound favourable for driving north and hard in the rise, producing a little copper high we have commenced dressing.

click we have commenced dressing.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—We have intersected the lode in the bottom se-cut, and are in 2 fr., but it has let down so much water in the night as to overpower engine. The men say it is a promising lode, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of it has already let down the greater part of the water from the 23 fm. level. The teast yields occasional good stones of ore. The pitches are without alreading. We lds occasional good stones mary ores, 16 tons 8 cwts.

sampies January ores, it loss s ewis.

ESGAIR LLEE,—Our pay-day for January was on Saturday last, The middle lode, in the 10 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is at present poor. The south lode, in the 10, east of engine-shaft, has not been taken down during the week; when last taken down it would yield half a ton of ore per fm. The caunter lode, in the deep adit, east of Jones's wince, is not looking so well, in my opinion, as when I last worde, being 2 feet wide, and producing good stones of ore; but we think the failure only a partial one.

wide, and producing good stones of ore; but we think the failure only a partial one. EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.—Since the meeting we have been making preparations for sinking the shaft below the 36 fm. level, which will be commenced in a few days. A rise has also been commenced in the back of the 36 fm. level, in which we have one of the most promising lodes I ever saw, from 2 to 3 ft. of which is producing good saving work for copper ore, and which will come away very speedily, and I am now quite satisfied that we shall shortly be making returns.

GARREG.—In the 20 fm. level north of engine-shaft the lode is much easie for driving, with a small leader of lead, but of not much value; the same level south is without much alteration, except the lode being larger and soft, composed of clay and earbonate of lime, with occasional stones of lead. Most of the tributers have given up their work, the old backs being poor, but I hope soon to be able to set tribute ground in the back of the 20 fm. level.

back of the 20 fm. level.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—I beg to state, after the visit we made to this property sesterday, I consider your company has emportant mineral possessions, situate in the north-western part of the St. Austell granite, one mile or so north of Roche, and east of Belovely Beacon, bordering on the isolated granite hills. The property sensor passes about one mile and a half square, inclining in a slight trough northerly. The direction of the strata is nearly east and west, dipping northerly about 45°. The tin lode of rection of the strata is nearly east and west, dipping northerly about 45°. The tin lode of lodes discovered, run nearly in the same direction. This strate rounds Belovely Beacon, which is a granite hill, and is traversed by two or three elvan courses, emanating apparently from it. In the lower part of the valley a deep adit has been brought up from some considerable distance, in a direction running south in the gently rising hill, forming the east part of the valley. About the entrance, the adit, a copper lode, is discernable, containing some fair appearances. At some distance, in the adit, the first tin lode is opened upon what is called the contra lode, as it runs south-west; it is very regular, and about if ft. wide. At 25 fms. farther south a very important lode has been opened of fms. east on its course, showing a large tin lode, bearing all-the characteristics of a productive one, from 5 to 6 ft. wide. The adit is driven about 20 fms. south into an alteration of strate the course of the strate of the course of the strate of the processing depth would intercept them at once. I have no doubt there are other just as important in lodes in the property as the one discovered, with the advantage of being in connection with some of the clan courses. The persent discovery is interest, of the distorted water more of the conductive of the strate of the property as the one discovered, with the advantage of being in connection. The portions of the lone conjunction of the bare of the property GREAT BRYN CONSOLS .- I beg to state, after the visit we made to this

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The 96 is looking much better. We sold on the h lust a purcel of black tin for 5971. 19s. 2d., and shall sell again next week.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—In the 50, east from Buckley's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundle. The 40, east from Burgan's, is poor. The 30 is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fin., and with a most promising appearance; the 30, at Kenworthy's, is producing 5 cwts. of tin to 100 sacks. No alternation in any other bargain. The stopes and tribute pitches are yielding fair quantities of ore. Our surface operations are progressing favourably.

gain. The stopes and tribute pitches are yielding fair quantities of ore. Our surface operations are progressing favourably.

HERODSFOOT.—We held our usual survey on Saturday. The 137 fm-level is being driven by the side of the lode; the ground is moderately easy, and of aroutable description. In the 137 the north end is being extended on the course of the lode, which is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; the ground is easy and favourable; the back will eeme away at appoint, and there is a fair chance of the lode yielding agreater quantity of ore than at present; in the same level south the lode is worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm., and likely to improve. There are four stopes working in the back, yielding on an average 7 cwts. of ore per fm. We have suspended driving the 147 south until a communication is offected with the level above; the stopes in the back are locking well, semminuted the side of the lode; the ground is expensive, but we aim of the lode is extending the state of the lode; the ground is expensive, but we aim of the lode; the ground is expensive, had and expensive. In the 62 we saw driving on the eastern part of the lode; the stopes in the back of this level are yielding good stones of ore, and presents a very promising appearance; there is very little doubt but that this will prove to be the main part of the lode, and that it will become more productive as it mergers from the disordered ground; we may also expect it to open on the beat of this level; yielding 6 dwts. of ere per fm. The returns for the put maint are 50 tons of ore, which we sampled on Saturday. The tenders will be received on the INNOCK.—The engine-shaft is down 54 ft., and the ground a beautiful

the 16th instant.

HENNOCK.—The engine-shaft is down 54 ft., and the ground a beautiful soft kills, mixed with a quantity of soft spar, and the men will complete the shaft to the 40 fm. Icrel about the middle of next week. I have put the six men who were driving south from cross-cut to sink a winne on the course of the lode, and I shallbe able to report on the character under the 30 fm. level puxt week. The 30 fm. level, to the north of the cross-cut, is will a kindly lode, producing some leaf; in this same level, to the north less shaft is have put the mean to cut into the western leaf; in the winne sinking ansier the same level I justed sinking 2 fmn. more, and then cut into the lode, where no deably are some good leaf ground. The fourthation of the engine-house is out, and I hope to put the massins to work to-morrow, loth inst. All our other works are progressing very satisfactorily.

HOLMBUSH.—Hitchins's engine-shaft is sunk 12 fires, below the 132, and wapropose cross-cuities at the 145 to intersect the lodes; ground much the same. Wall's engine-shaft is sunk 21 fms. 1 ft. 6 in, below the 100; ground farourable, and we intend sinking it to make level with the 132 from Hitchins's shaft, which we shall accomplish this month. The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 135; fastil disordered by branches of opper ore of good quality, annk 14 fathloms below the 132. The lode in the 132, east of diagonal shaft, is 12 inches wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. We have set a rise above the back of this level, to six men, and the stopes in the bottom of the level to eight men, at 4s. in 11. The lode in the 133 north and south is 54 ft. wide, composed of quarts, prian. flookan, mundle, and stones of lead. We are pushing on the south end as fast as possible, by six men, to hole to the winze sinking below the 130 for ventilation, and to reach the ore ground gone down below the 130 for ventilation, and to reach the ore ground gone down below the 130 for ventilation, and to reach the ore ground gone down below the 130 for ventilation, and to reach the ore ground gone down below the 130 for the stopes in the back of this level we have suspended for the present. The lode in the 110, east of the cross-course, 15 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm., the lode in the back of this level, wrought at 4s. in 11, is 6 feet wide. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 is 4 feet wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm, and hope to effect a communication with the 110 in about a month. The lode in the 100, east of the vinze sinking below the 100 is 4 (for wide, composed of mundic, caple, and stones of ore; a very kindly lode indeed, and ground more favourable than it has been for some time past. We have sold 25 tons of silver-lead ore this day (March 10) to Messrs. Penifics and Wood, at 137, 55, per ton.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 20 fm. level north is worth 6 cwts.; of ore per fathom.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSH

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There is a little more ore in the 74 end west, with a lons a filling and a show branch has come in the 69 end west. We have shipped 45 tons of lead ore for the Holywell market.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN CONSOLS.—The lode in the adit end east is 4.ft. wide, opening tribute ground, and has an exceedingly fine appearance, it is extending by four men, at 30s. per fun, in killas, fowards the granule formation. A cross-enting by four men, at 30s. per fun, in killas, fowards the granule formation. A cross-enting by four men, at 30s. per fathom, to intersect a lode 25 fms, south of the adit, on which, at the surface, at 30s. per fathom, to intersect a lode 25 fms, south of the adit, on which, at the surface, at 30s. per fathom, to intersect a lode 25 fms, south of the adit, on which, at the surface, at 30s. per fathom, to intersect a lode 25 fms, south of the adit, on which, at the surface, at 30s. per fathom, to intersect a lode 25 fms, south of the adit to the surface of four months. About 40 fms, still returned; the lode will be reached in about three or four months. About 40 fms, still returned; the lode will be reached in about three or four months. About 40 fms, still returned; the section of the surface and killas mear the centre; it is traversed by a great number of lodes, selvan courses, and cross-courses of both clay and quariz; the lodes have been wrought on the backs to a great extent, and as deep as water would permit without the assistance of machinery, and a vast quantity of mineral, particularly near the crossings, has been returned. The stratum is not only highly mineralised, but of the cheapest description for exploring. It is intended to lay open, to a certain extent, the different lodes in the adit level in each formation, when the best situation for a permanent shaft, and the site for a suitable sized engine may be selected; and it is not improbable that more than sufficient mineral will be raised at the adit level and above to meet the expense that will be occasioned previous to exploring the lodes in LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN CONSOLS.—The lode in the adit end east is

lode is worth 50L per fathom.

MOLLAND.—The 42 east is over 2 ft, wide, producing very good stones of ore; the south part of the lode in the same level west, which is principally quartz, is much smaller, with some ore, but the north part of the lode, which is principally white iron, is increasing in size. The 30 east is 3 ft, wide, and yields some very good stones of ore; the rise in the back is not quite as good. The lode in the winze is orey, but not rich; the west end in this level is spotted with ore.

rich; the west end in this level is spotted with ore.

NORTH BASSET.—Our tribute pitches are all looking well. The lode in the 82 fm. level, west of Miner's shait, is 3 ft. wide—a good lode of yellow ore; this level will be holed to the new shaft in about a week.

NORTH DOWNS.—Christoe lode, in the 80 fm. level, east of west shaft, is worth 61, per fm. In the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, with stones of low.

Stones of ore.

OKEL TOR.—The ground in the cross-cut north, towards the copper lodes, still continues very favourable for driving. On Monday last we opened on the back of the first copper lode, which will be cut in the north level, and find it to be a very large one, composed of gossan of the richest description, underlying south about 2 ft. in a fm.; the end is now within a few fathoms of this lode, and from the character of it on the back a rich lode is expected.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—In consequence of the major and back and before chilgred to have a new one, the water has not been in force.

one, composed, of goesan of the richest description, underlying south about 2 R. In a fin. the end is now within a few fathoms of this lode, and from the character of it on the back a rich lode is expected.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED—In consequence of the main rod breaking, and being obliged to have a new one, the water has not teen in fork in the 34 fin. level during the last fortuight; previous to the breakage no water had been let down, although the engine-shaft is 12 fms. below the 22, and a level driven north upwards of 97 fms., but since the water has burst into the 34, and drained the 22 quite dry. We have commenced sinking boundary shaft by six men; as soon as this is holed to the 34 fm. level we shall cross-cut the fold which is sanding to the west. The cross-cut, driving west towards Barbary lode is progressing at the rate of about 3 fathoms per month. In the 23 fm level, north of boundary shaft, there is a large and promising the able to give a more correct report of this end in my next. We have 14 men storing the back of the 10 fm. level, south of the rise; here we have a lode more than 10 fms. length, and is worth on an average 40 per fm. The lode in the 23 fathorn level driving south is worth from 15t. to 20t. per fathom. Upon the whole, the prospects of the mine were never looking better, and in future we shall be able to increase the sampling considerably. During the last month we could do but little towards dressing for the next sampling, as we had taken down the old and were executing the new plunare; which I am mease quantity of water at every stroke. Vesterday (the 10th line) we submired up water of 39 tons of ore (dry weight), sold to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 14t, per ton. From the inspecting against—The prospects of the mine continue of the most encouraging character. Since my last visit, the 22 fm. level north has been communicated with the wince in the bottom of the 10 fm level; the lode in the 23 at present appears to be influenced by a considerable properties and the

4 fms. driving in the 20 west has averaged 55t, per fathom. The south lodes before they reached this point by some 70 fms. became disordered, and westward dwindled away to nothing. Way's lode partakes largely of the character of lodes generally found in granite formations, which is further evidence in a geological point of view of its distinctiveness from lodes of a south underlay. In the granite cliff, 80 fms. west of our present workings, we discovered a lode which we are quite sure is Way's. At Devonshire's we have drained the water to the 50 fm. level, where the shaft is completely cheaked with timber that fell away while stripping it has working, and but for this we should have been in fork to bottom. In the 50 we shall drive out a cross-cut to Way's lode, distant about 4 fms. In the 40 and 50, east and west on Lemmon's lode, it is large and very vich form mudde, with some black copper ore, on which we shall make some further trial. We are building a hones at Devonshirt's for the steam-whin engine to draw the stuff from all the western shafts, and shall by-and-bye require a crusher.

RIX HILL.—In the 40, east and west, the new south lode looks kindly—lode large, producing munde, peach, and tin. The 28 cross-cut is hard; I hope to see the lode next week. No alteration in the tribute department. Eighteen men are working on an average tribute of 7s. 5d. in 14.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.—The engine-shaft, 7½ fms. below the 30 fathom level, is sinking in favourable ground, of the same character as accompanies the lode in the different parts of the mine, where it is being found most valuable, and eight weeks from this date the shaft will be down to a 40 fm. level, and the lode interest has laid open peop of the ground parts of 100 fms. The same levels cast are good courses of fin; the 20 east has laid open good tin ground upwards of 100 fms. in extent, and for a great distance behind the end; although it is rich in tin, the lode also contains deposits of vellow copper ore that improve in depth. The irribute department i

To-day (March 11), we should recover the content of the documents, and while Iron, all of which we save for dressing.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—We have begun to fix the life from the 60 to the 50. We are advising north on the lode, which is 16 toot wide, composed of burytes and manufac, with large crystals of copper one and particles of lead. The driving west on the south large crystals of copper one and particles of lead. The driving west on the morth lode, previous to the most to open some ground east of the Rhydner River, on the north lode, previous to the excels of machinery, and on sturday fast we intersected the lode, which is 8 or 8 feet wide, being composed principally of gossan and siate, with copper, and spotted with lead. The control of the study of the study of the study of the control of the study of the stud

WEST BASSET.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, east and west of the per-pendicular shaft, is 4 feet wide. In the 52 east the lode is 3 feet wide, very promising The engine-shaft is progressing favourably—lode 4 feet wide. In the 34 east the lode is 3 feet wide. We have about 90 tons of copper ore dressed.

we have about we tone of copper ore dressed.

WEST CALLINGTON.—The ground in the lower engine-shaft liaving greatly altered in favour of shiking on Saturday last, we set the same to sink at 102 per fathom, being 62 per fathom less than last month. We hope in the course of a week or 10 days to make considerable progress in sinking the shaft and developing the lode, which appears to increase in size and favourable prospects every fathom we sink.

WEST POLGOOTH.—The north lode continues the same. We have commenced cutting the plat in the 21 fm. level; after which, we shall soon open upon the south lode, where I think we shall have a deal of rich work.

south lode, where I think we shall have a deal of rich work.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—We are progressing very favourably with sinkling the winze, and can manage to sink about 6 feet a week; we are attll in the gossan,
with the silde in the middle of the winze. I believe the shoots of feed are all dippling
south, and I am decidedly of opinion that the richest part of the mine will be found in
the south ground in and towards the valley. After we get through the silde we may get
a good shoot of lead ores again. I hope to be able to give you better news next week.

a good shoot of lead ores again. I hope to be able to give you better news next week.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL—In the 60 fm. level, driving west from engine-shaft, the lode at present is not so large as when reported, the leading part being
about 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; I intend dialling the level this week, and
fixing the boundary mark between the two mines. Re alteration of consequence has
taken place in the 37, driving west, since is alreport; the lode still producing stones of ore.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS—On Theseday, Capt. Merrett, of Fowey Consols, went underground instead of Capt. Puckey, and set the cross-cut again. He found
the ground greatly improved, and we expect to have fair ground almost discettly, and
agood course of the when we cut the lodes. Captain Merrett, who is a shareholder, liked
the act very much.

WHEAL ARTHUR—March 5.—We have just cut into a cross course in the 30 north, similar to that one in the 35 fm. level, which will be a great advantage to us in saving money and time. The mine is looking very well indeed. You shall hear from me on Monday merning respecting the cross-course, as I shall see more of it to-morrow when underground, and I hope we shall cut through it by that time.

— March 6.—We have cut a cross-course in the 35 fm. level coing north, which will be very much in our favour in driving this level to cut the north lode, as I hope we shall be very much in our favour in driving this level to cut the north lode, as I hope we hall be very much in our favour in driving this level to cut the north lode, as I hope we hall be very much in our favour in the 50 miles of the 30 ms. for some time past. The ground in the 50 cross-cut going south is just the name at I has been these last few fathoms past, only getting wetter, which makes me think we are not far from the great south 50 cs. The stopes in the bottom of the 20 ms. level are producing a fair quantily of ore; I never asw the lode lode so well in the bottom of the 20 ns it does at the present time. The lode is the 35 fm. level going cost is 35 feet wide, producing about 12 tons of ore per fm. of a very good quality; the lode in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and very fine atones of copper our I never saw the mine look so very promising as it does at the present time.

the lode in the winse in the bottom of this level is 4 feet wide, composed of mundic and good stones of copper ore. I never saw the mine look so very promising as it does at the present time.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—The lode spoken of last week is 5 ft. wide, proceeding some good stones of lead—a very kindly lode. We are in course of stuking the engine-shaft deeper, when, no doubt, we shall realise all expectations. Nothing new in the cross-cut since last report.

WHEAL CREBOR.—We have a great improvement in the 12 fathom level end; the men, in taking down the lode, broke 3 cwtz. of solid ore in blasting one hole, worth at least 10 per cent. for copper; the leader part of the lode is on an average 8 in-wide (as before stated of solid firm yellow ore): this is certainly the best visiting yet-made in this working, and there can be no doubt in the mind of any one that visits mutthat it must naturally result in a lasting and rich course of ore;—it is a different ore from any we have met with before. We shall not take down the lode again before next Tuesday, as we shall drive by it and take it down to liself, as it will be fit for the market by only crushing. If the lode turns out as it now appears likely to, there will be a great many pounds worth to take down next week. In the 24 fm, level the men are cross-cutting to see the lodes. The lode in the 34 end is fast improving. The cross-cut driving south is in one mass of beautiful gossan, and it appears to be near a larger lode. The lode in the 34 end is fast improving. The cross-cut driving south is in one mass of beautiful gossan, and it appears to be near a larger lode. The lode in the 34 end is fast improving. The cross-cut driving south is in one mass of beautiful gossan, and it appears to be near a larger lode. The lode in the 34 end is fast improving. The cross-cut driving to the old workings I have opened places that I expect to let to tributers icomorrow (the 11th inst.), and I have no doubt of its leading to good results. In one place, in particular, it broke so

working very well.

We have reached the south wall, and find the lode to be from 5 to 6 feet wide; the quality of the gossan is improved, and the lode altegether presents an encouraging appearance; we calculate to be 36 fms. deep in 10 weeks from this time, a depth where we have a right to expect great improvement, judging from present appearances, and the fact of Wheal Arthur lode producing a course of ore

to be from 5 to 6 feet wide; the quanty of the gossan is improved, and the contraging appearance; we calculate to be 20 fins. deep in 10 weeks from this time, a depth where we have a right to expect great improvement, judging from present appearances, and the fact of Wheal Arthur lode producing a course of ore at a depth of 25 fathoms.

WHEAL FANNY.—March 5.— We have cut the cannete lode in the crosscut which we have before reported on. We have driven through about 6 ft. of Hitchina's engine shaft, and a more promising ided 1 have never seen; it is one of 6 ft. of Hitchina's engine shaft, and a more promising ided 1 have never seen; it is one of 6 ft. of Hitchina's engine shaft, and a more promising ided 1 have never seen; it is one of 6 ft. of Hitchina's engine shaft, and a more promising ided 1 have never seen; it is one of 1 have the lode has a splendid appearance, being composed of spart, quarts, mundic, gossan, and flookan of a very superior character; we have cut 9 ft. into the lode, and have not yet reached the hanging wall. That part of the lode, where Mr. Bawdon took the lead from is closely timbered up, the ground being so heavy that we shall run a great risk if we open it. The faster we cut into the lode the more water we get, and I am afraid we shall be obliged to suspend one of the shafts. I consider the large quantity of water that is coming from the lode to be a good indication.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—We have sunk on the course of the great caunter lode in the incline about 4 fms., and find it to be very large and promising; however, as there is nothing essential, I have suspended it for the present, and gone on with Philips's lode only; the latter is looking as well as ever we could wish it at so shallow a depth; there is no malleable in it, but a quantity of black Jack, with yellow copper ore.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Our allyer lode continues to yeld 1 cvt. per day of rich quality, and 2 cwts. of second quality.

— Grove 10 — We was a seed of the present and confined all expanses to the engi

all possible speed sinking the engine-shaft; the ground still continues favourable, and of a promising appearance.

WHEAL VENTON.—The cross-cut in the 49 is driven 9 fathoms 1 footwing the north stope in the 40 is producing tolerable ore, and I think a great deal of the ground will pay for taking away when we have a crusher; the south stope in this level is inferior to the morth one, but we have some good veins of ore here also, and the lode in both places is of a most promising character, and will, most assuredly, be very productive in depth. Butterdon having again resumed working, our water is much decreased, and I think we shall be enabled to sink another life with our present engine. We hope to be ready to sell 5 or 6 tens of ore at the end of this menth.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—In the south lode engine-shaft there is nothing new to notice since my last. In the 39 fathom level, east of the shaft, no lode has been taken down. At the middle lode shaft, we have cut down and made complete to the bettom of the former workings, about 8 fms. from the surfaces; the lode in which is gerally of the same character as in my report of last week. This shaft will be sunk as fast as the nature of the work will admit, and the whole appearance makes me very sangulae that we shall have a good mine. The old engine-shaft we have got down to the benefit and south lode, and commence a cross-cut to the caunter lode. During the last day or two, while clearing up the old shaft, we have picked outs some stones of lead as good as I have ever seen.

WOOD MINE.—In the south winze the lode is 3 ft. wide, preducing good.

as I have ever seen.

WOOD MINE.—In the south winze the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the end, north of the whim-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, carrying branches of white iron from 2 to 3 in, wide, and some spots of lead—a very kindly lode. The shaft south of whim-shaft is cleared up to the bottom; the depth of the shaft under add is 7 fms.; cross-cut driven, and cut the lode 18 in, wide, saving work. We have set four tribute pitches—one at 10s. In 11., to six men, one at 11s. In 11., to vor men, and two at 12s. In 11., two men in each pitch. In the White Rock Wood, the lode in the shaft is 20 inches wide, of very kindly appearance. The present prospects of the mine are looking very well.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES .- The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, Feb. 28.—San Anton sump wines is now under the 55 fm. level 8 fms. 3 ft.

8 in., having been deepened during the past month 1 fm. 5 ft. 1 in. The appearances of
this winze are without alteration. The 55 fm. level, west of Wilson's, has been driven
in February 5 varas 0 ft. 8 in., and is reset to drive, by six men, at 200 reals per vara,
and 1 real per arroba for lead ore. The tode in this end is worth 2 tons in a fm.; and
a communication will shortly be made with Buena Ventura winze, now nearly down to the
level. The men in the stopes in the 55 fm. level, east of the engine slastif; have lengthened the level during the month 2 varas 1 ft. 8 in.; the lode is worth 2 in in a fm.;
and the stopes about 4 fms. high. This bargain is set to six men, at 200 reals for every
vara gained in length of level, and 2 reals per aroba for lead ore. Las Nieve's winze,
sinking under the 45 fm. level, has been sunk during four weeks of February and one
week of January, 3 varas 2 ft. 6 in., and is now under the 10 reals per varas 3 ft. This is
this winze is now worth 2 tons per fm. Buena Ventura winze has been deepened during,
the winze is now worth 2 tons per fm. Buena Ventura winze has been deepened during.
February 4 varas 0 ft. 10 in., being now under the 45 fm. level 19 varas 1 ft. 10 in. It is
roset to six men at 300 reals per vara, and 1 real per arroba for lead ore. The lode is
worth 1 ton in a fm. West of this winne we have set to resume sinking La Caunalidad
under the same level, to four men, at 130 reals per vara, and 1 real per arroba for lead ore. The lode is
When auspended, the lode in this winse was worth 1 four in a fm. The 45 fm. level, diving each of Shaw's sinkf, has been extended during the month
3 varas 2 ft. 1 in., and is reset to four men as 120 reals per vara.

La Esperances winze, sinking under the 31 fm, level, it was 5 varas 1 ft. 2 in., heige
early the depth required to reach he level. The men amployed have sank during the
mon

ad ore; the lode in this end is we making the speed we wish. The 4 ft. 4 in., and is now down 35 events our making the speed we wish. Thorne's shaft has been deepened during the sould 3 fms. 4 ft. 4 im., and is now down 25 fms. 0 ft. 10 im. from the surface; we seem have reached here the bottom of the old workings, the solid ground how occupying the hole length of the shaft, and containing a lode worth 2½ tons in a fathom. Although is shaft was the object of some competition in the survey, it is not yet set, from the section raised by us to some of the men—it being obvious that work of this importance ould have the bast miners in the neighbourhead employed on it, if possible. San Juan at has been sunk in Feb. 2 wars, and is not yet relaken at the price offered—600 ris. T wars. Our tribute pitches are nearly all set at moderate prices; and I am glad to earre that the men are becoming used to our public estings.

Biook account.—Lead ore weighed in, 69 tons 18 cwts.: total in stock, 470 tons 6 cwts. g-lead smelted, 33 tons 14 cwts.: total in stock, 756 tons 14 cwts.

Bew Batents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A. Parkes, Birmingham, for improvements in separating silver from other metals.

E. M. Perkins, Mark-lane, for improvements in the manufacture of cast metal pipes storts, or other hollow castings.

E. M. Ferkins, Mark-lane, for improvements in the manufacture of east metal pipes, eteors, or chier hollow castings.

J. Graham, Camden-grove, Peckham, for improvements in treating ores containing inc and the products obtained therefrom.

J. Wanbrough, Albert-road, Mile-end, and W. A. Turner, Fish-street-hill, for improvements in the manufacture of focked fabrics.

F. G. Undering, Well's-street, Gray's Inn-road, for improvements in apparatus for recluding the supply of water to water-closets and other vessels, and in taps or cocks for lawing off liquids.

E. A. L. Negretti, and J. W. Zambra, both of Hatton-garden, for improvements in hermometers, barometers, gauges, and other instruments for ascertaining and registering the temperature, pressure, density, and specific gravity of seriform fluids and liquids, ir solid bodies.

r solid bodies.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane, for improvements in machinery for combing wool and ther fibrous substances.

G. Wright, Shefield, and also of Rotherham, York, for improvements in stoves, rates, or fire-places.

nies, or fire-places.

W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane, for improvements in propelling vessels.

J. Crockford, Southampton-place, improvements in browing and in brewing apparatus.

A. T. Forder, Learnington Friors, Warwick, for an improved funder.

E. A. Brooman, of the firm of J. C. Robertson and Co., Fleet-street, for improvements

Presses and in pressing.

C. A Prelier, Abchurch lane, for improvements in the preparation and preservation of ins and animal and vegetable substances.

U. Scott, Grove-sirect, Camden-town, for improvements in wheels and in springs, and

tins and animal and recording to the U. Scott, Grove-street, Camden-town, for improvements in which pring bearings for carriages.

J. H. Johnson, Llocoln's-inn Fields, and of Glasgow, for improvements in weaving arpets and other fabrics, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein.

W. Young, Springfield Ironworks, Salford, Lancaster, for an improvement or improvement of the treatment and application.

J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's-inn Fields, and of the state of

C. Stokes, Birmingham, tap.—G. Fletcher and Co., Wolverhampton, metabods, sofas, couches, &c.—H. Swift, Ipswich, gutter or water channel for fo ways.—P. Pearson, Manchester, machine for folding paper bags.—W. Austin, a set of bricks for building walls, &c.—H. Kanyon, Liverpool, fluted mill-todily, Oxford-street, knife for turnip-cutters, &c.—H. Jones, Birmingham, me.—J. Finlay, Glasgow, induction ventilator.—G. Benda, Basinghall-street, fa Porte Monnaies, and other articles.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

J. Bedford, Seacombe, Chester, ascending and descending friction and anti-friction relier-blind pulley.—J. G. Wilson, Chelsen, rotary advertising vehicle.—Mechanici Mag

SLATE DRESSING.—Mr. T. B. Jordan, the engineer of Belvedere-road, has patented some improvements in machinery for cutting, dressing, planing, and otherwise working slate, and also for framing and setting the same. The inventor claims—1. In respect of certain cutting and dressing machinery first described, the peculiar aggregate combination of parts of which the same consists—that is to say, in so far as regards the employment of cutting discs, brought into rolling contact with the slates, in combination with the other parts, movements, contrivances, and appliances, all or any of them represented in the drawings, and also described.—2. Certain other cutting and shaping machinery represented and described.—2. Certain other cutting and shaping discs are made to operate in both directions, or both forwards and backwards.—3. Another cutting and dressing machine, in respect of all those things which it possesses in common with the two other cutting and dressing machines before described and claimed, or either of them, and in respect also of those other arrangements by which it is particularly adapted to constant employment in cut alates of one given size, and two sides of each slate at one and the same time.

—4. A slate-shaping machine, represented and described in so far as respects certain arrangements, whereby two, three, or four sides of each slate are cut at one and the same time, and by one movement of the machine.—5. A slate-planing machine, represented and described in so far as respects certain arrangements by which both sides of the slates sure planed simultaneously, and the cutting action is performed vertically, or at such an angle of inclination as to allow the waste to pass away from the machine by its own gravity, and wholly separated from the finished slates.—6. A slate-parting-machine, represented and described in so far as respects the rocking action given to the arc of cutters, and the arrangements by which each tooth is made to penetrate deeper into the slate than the cutter or tooth immediately

CAMBORNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY—This concern is to be wound up under the Joint-Stock Act. It was formed in May, 1848, and the Deed of Settlement executed in March, 1849: the capital to consist of 7000, in 1800 shares of 72 each. Mr. Harriott and Col. Tyndale were the only remaining directors; one had been outlawed, and another had left the country. The petitioners had paid the full amount upon their shares, upwards of 200, and had made every effort to obtain a special meeting of the proprietors, but had been unable to do so. Mr. Harriott, on the 28th Jan., was sued in the County Court of Cornwall, and judgment recovered for debts of the company. Mr. Harriott had also advanced 5002, and Col. Tyndale 16002, to the company, over and above the amount of their shares. The company had ceased to carry on business, and the office farniture had been seized in execution.

CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM COAL, AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY.—At a meeting before Master Richards, on Thursday, to consider claims, and generally to discuss the affairs of the company, Mr. W. Galsworthy attended on behalf of Mr. Turquand, the official manager; Mr. Bockett represented mortgagors, Mr. Haucock shareholders, Mr. Tyloe the petitioners, and Mr. Fry appeared for what are generally termed the secading shareholders. A long conversation enaued between these various representatives, but it was unanimously agreed that the books and papers not having tives, but it was unanimously agreed that the books and papers not having come into the hands of the official manager, the consideration of the several claims then brought forward should be adjourned. Mr. Turquand announced that he hoped to get possession of the necessary documents in a few days; and Mr. Bockett entered into a somewhat detailed statement of the nature of the lease which had been granted to the company by Mr. N. P. Campbell, the consideration of which was 150,000L purchase money, with a "dead rent" of 2000L per annum. It was stated that a variety of difficult questions would arise in reference to this lease.

arise in reference to this lease.

THE SEA, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Master Tinney has just delivered a decision in this matter, by which the names of the great majority of the shareholders which have been included in the list of contributories will have to be struck out. Mr. Collingridge, the promoter of this and several other schemes, had been authorised, by power of attorney, to execute the deed for the greater number of the shareholders in this undertaking, "when the shares had been allotted by the committee of management." At a recent meeting, the attention of the Master was drawn to these words, and it was argued that the shares had never been "allotted by the committee of management," in-amneth as no such body existed. Mr. Roxburgh and Mr. W. Galsworthy insisted upon the validity of the execution of the deed. The Master, in his judgment, says:—William Weatherell's case was argued before me on the 27th ult., and I think there is not sufficient evidence before me to settle him on the list. It appears to me that the term contained in the power of attorney, to the affect that the shares for which the attorney executed the deed should be allotted by the committee of management, was a substantial term, and there is not evidence before me that such term had been complied with when the attorney executed the deed, nor any evidence upon which I can settle him (Weatherell) on the list.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, Landon, March 19, 1859

	AD MAINLY, LONDON, MUCH 18, 1902.
Bar, bolt, & square, London #4 17 6-5 0 0	Tile
Nail rods	Yellow Metal Sheathing 82d Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal† . Cwt. 1 11 0 FOREIGN COPPER. f
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport 4 5 0-4 10 0 Refined metal, Wales* 3 0 0-3 5	South American, in bond 78 0 0
Do. anthracite* 8 10 0 Pigs in Wales 2 15 0	Pigper ton 16 0-16 10
Do. do. forge 2 5-2 10 Do., No. I, Clyde.net cash 1 16 6-1 17 6 Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron 2	Pipe 18 0 0 Red lead 19 10 0
for bars, rails, &c., free on \$ 3 5 0 board at Newport*	White ditto
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler 3 4 10 0 plates, &c., ditto 3 4 10 0 Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow 2 10 0	Spanish, in bond 15 17 6
Toughened Pigs in Wales. 3 10-3 15 Staffordshire bars, at the works 5 5 0	Blockper cwi. 4 7 0
Rails (Staffordshire) 5 0 0-5 5 0 Chairs (Clyde) 4 0 0	Refined 4 12 0
Swedish	Banca, H. C 4 0 6 Straits 3 19 0
CCND17 0 0	IC Coke per box 1 2 6-1 8
Gourieff	IC Charcoal
Swedish keg	Plates, warehoused per ton 14 10 0 Ditto, to arrive
Shects, sheathing, & bolts, p. ib. 0 0 10 Tough cakeper ton 88 10 0	English sheet per ion 20 0 0 Quicksilven o per 76. 3s 2d.

Ferms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; 5, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per c.; c, 6 months, or 3½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; t, ditto; f, ditto; t, uet cash; s, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; c, ditto; 1½ dis. is months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; c, ditto; 1½ dis. is months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; c, ditto; 1½ dis. is months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; c, ditto; 1½ dis.

The IRON MARKET has not evinced any signs of alteration since last week, and th

The Row Marker has not evinced any signs of allocation place in market is easy at the current prices.

Scoron Fre-laow is very quiet; there has been a little enquiry for mixed Nos., good nakers' brands, at 36s., but low transactions are reported; we quote 36s. 6d. per ton, free n board. Base continue in limited request; orders have been executed as lows as 4t. 5s. ree on board in Wales. Katts are without much demand at present, and contracts may e entered at a low figure.

Spentrum has suffered a decline, and no sales are reported; the nominal quotation is

l. i's, per ton. Coppes scarce, and in large demand. The has been lowered 24, per ton: 500 slabs Banca sold at 80s, per cwt. Laap without movement. Tim-plates are without improvement in prices, although a large number continue

GLASGOW, MARCH 11.—The pig-iron market has been lifeless here during the past week, and prices have been without variation. It is understood here that the Welsh masters could not agree, unless the Scotch also join them, in reducing the make; these latter would, however, come into some arrangement of the kind; and there is little doubt but that there will be some understanding come to in the matter ere long.

Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, are worth 36s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. per ton. No. 1

Mines.—Although the market has not been so active as in the preceding week, still shares in several of the dividend mines have changed hands at similar prices, such as Devon Great Consols, Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Great Polgooth, St. Aubyn and Grylls, West Caradon, West Providence, and Wheal Trelawny; Tremaynes at 1l. advance, and Merlyns 1l. decrease. Cwnystwith have risen from 100l. to 125l. per share. In Foreign mines, Cobre and United Mexican have maintained the last quotations, and Santiagos advanced to 6l. 5s. In mines which have not as yet paid dividends, East Daren has advanced to 90l., Hennock to 9l., and Wheal Crebor to 7l. Cook's Kitchen, South Tamar, and Trannack and Bosence are at the same price this week as they were last. Chivertons have dropped to 6l.; Tregardock to 5l. In others, little or no business has taken place, and the market may be said to be in a healthy state.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10gh, per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0gd, per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0gd, per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d, per oz. standard. Spanish Doubloons, 78s. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 78s. per oz. Platins, 16s. per oz. Quicksilver in boud, 3s. per lb.

In the Metal Market,—Copper has become very scarce, and the demand for it being on the increase, an advance in price is contemplated.—In Foreign Tin, 500 slabs of Banca have been disposed of this week, at 41 per cwt.; British has been reduced 21 per ton, partly in consequence of the large sale in foreign and the reported statement that the next sale in Aug. will be of a larger quantity than the last, which was not expected to be the case a few months back.—Large transactions have been made in Tin Plates, at similar rates to last week, and the demand for them continues ady.—Lead is firm, with only a limited business doing.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3230 tons, amounting to 19,317. 11s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 7½, 110l. 12s. The corresponding sale last month was 3951 tons, produce 7½, 109l. 19s., being an advance of about 30s. per ton.

The total quantity of copper ore sold at the Cornwall Ticketing, for the quarter ending December last, was only 37,361 tons. The sales and samplings for the present quarter, to the end of March, will be 38,113 tons. The

ponding quarter of 1851 was 38,860 tons.

corresponding quarter of 1851 was 38,860 tons.

Merllyn Mine sold, on the 11th inst., 85 tons of lead ore, the produce of Feb., at 11t. 14s. per ton, realising 994t. 10s.

The ticketings for 60 tons of Newtonards.Conlig lead ore varied from 9t. 5s. to 10t. 7s. per ton.

At Holmbush Mine, they sold, on Wednesday last, 25 tons of silver-lead ore, at 13t. 5s. per ton, to Pontifex and Co. The mine is considerably improved, as will be found by the report among the British Mines.

At Herodsfoot Mine, they sampled 50 tons of lead ore on Saturday last (for sale on Tucaday next). The ground in the 137 is easy and favourable. The 127 fathom level north is worth 5 cwts., of ore per fathom hevel north is worth 5 cwts., of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 94 fm. level south are worth 10 cwts. of ore per fathom.

At Charlestown United Mines, they have 5 tons of tin for sale, the result of three weeks' stamping. The mine will yield large quantities of it shortly, as will be seen by the report among the British Mines.

At Tamar Consols Mine, they sampled, on Saturday last, 71 tons of rich silver-lead ore for sale on Tucsday next.

At Cwm Erfin, they sampled, on Monday last, 36 tons of ore; the shaft is down 9 feet below the 45 fm. level; the stopes over yielding full 1 ton per fathom; those in the bottom of the 20, 15 cwts. per fm.; and in the 10, about the same quantity.

out the same quantity.

At Par Consols Mine meeting, on the 2d instant, the accounts for four

months butting Precession							
Mine cost for Sept		0	3	Received for 28 parcels of co	opper or	88,	in-
Ditto for Oct	3097	7	2	cluding carriage	£14,366	1	7
Ditto for Nov	3115	12	9	Ditto black tin	2,499	6	6
Ditto for Dec	3045	18	1	Ditto for 291 tons mundle	261	18	0
Balance profit	5101	. 9	0	W. Fowey Con. for materials	33	6	8
The second secon		1		Newquay Consols for ditto	115	8	7
and the second second second				Sundries	49	5	11
		_	-	And a state of the same of the			_
Total	17.395	7	3	Total	C17 395	7	

Profit on the four months' working, 5101l, 9s.; add balance in hand last account, 2070l. 13s. 3d. = 7172l. 2s. 3d.—By dividend of 40l. per share account, 2070). 13s. 3d. = 7172l. 2s. 3d.—By dividend of 40l. per (5120l.), leaves 2052l. 2s. 3d. to credit of next account. The shares mine are to be divided from their present number (128) into 6400. dividend of 40/. per account. The shares

At East Wheal Rose meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance from the last account, 3009/. 12s. 4d.; ores sold

Dec. showed—Balance from the last account, 3009l. 12s. 4d.; ores sold (less dues), 6909l. 0s. 10d.; Cargoll adventurers for water charge, &c., 133l. 19s. 10d. = 10,052l. 13s.—Mine cost, coals, and merchants bills, 5569l. 8s. 3d.; carriage of ore and coals, 252l. 9s. 11d.; discount on ors bills, 10l. 15s. 3d.; by dividend of 10l. per share, 1280l.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2939l. 19s. 7d.

At the Trumpet Consols quarterly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Tin sold, 3243l. 3s. 9d.; carriage, 28l. 8s. 5d.; balance from last account, 263l. 8s. 11d.—3533l. 1s. 1d.—1abour cost, Oct., 63l. 2s. 10d.; Nov., 685l. 8s. 2d.; Dec., 679l. 8s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 476l. 13s. 9d.; deeds, 51l. 5s. 6d.; dues, 135l. 2s. 7d.: leaving balance to next account, 876l. 0s. 1d. A dividend of 5l. per share (100th) was made, and a vote of 5l. 5s, towards the fund raised for presenting Thomas Field, Esq., with a piece of plate, which was most cordially supported by the shareholders present, holding upwards of three-fourths of the concern

The Callington Mines Company have just completed the following state and of accounts for three months, ending with Dec., 1851, for their forth

Balance from last account				** ** **				£2020	18	
October cost (lead mine)	£791	2	2-Ku	lly Bray	****	£76	18	5= 868	0	
Nov. ditto ditto	972	7	0-	ditto		105	16	1=1078	3	1
Dec. ditto ditto	916	16	1-	ditto		93	13	4=1010	.9	
Interest and discount				*******				. 46	1	2
Directors' attendancies										
London management and office	expen	908		** ** ** **		73	14	1= 136	4	2
Total				12,000	The Park	211	Feb.	PEISO	1.0	-
October returns of ailver-lead or						£578		2 20100	10	
November ditto ditto										

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o sell, 68/.: making for February, 430/.

March 4, 6304; call due, 234, 18s.; estimated value of jack and mundic to sell, 684.: making 8861. 19s. 3d. assets against liabilities; working cost for February, 4304.

At Hingston Downs Mine meeting, on Tuesday last, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1154. 2s.; received for carriage, 114. 14s. 5d.; call, 7611.—8877. 16s. 5d.—Paid December cost, 4584. 3s. 10d.; January, 3614, 4s.; Capt. Richards, 24.: leaves balance to next account, 664. 8s. 7d. The assets are—arrears due on call in January, 2504. 12s. 6d.; copper ore sold 19th Feb., 9864. 14s. 5d.—13034. 15s. 6d.—The liabilities are—February and March cost, lord's dues, and merchant's bills, 11114. 4s. 7d.; leaving balance, 1924. 10s. 11d. A special meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of declaring absolutely forfeited all shares upon which the call due in January shall then remain unpaid, with interest after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and in future the names of all parties in arrear of calls will be published regularly at the two-monthly meetings of shareholders. Bailey's shaft is complete to the 55, and the men are driving north to intersect the lode. The 55 has been driven 11 fms. 4 ft. east and west in the two months on the course of the lode, yielding on an average 4 tons of good quality ore per fm. The end west of Victor's winze is turning out 3 tons per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 35, west of Biscombe's rise, have produced on an average from 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fathom. On the floors they have about 40 tons of ore dressed, expecting to make it 60 by the end of the month, without encroaching on the reserves of orey ground standing between the 35 and 35 fm. levels. When Morris's shaft is completed, they look forward to regular bi-monthly samplings of from 140 to 150 tons.

At North Wheal Robert meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Calls, 3840!; discount, &c., 401.2s. 2d.; loan, 250!.—4180! 2s. 2d.; Derichase of sett and materials, 10000!, office rent and management, 1434.9s.; printing and station

on or before the 18th inst.

At West Phoenix Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 230/. 3s. 11d.; cash received, 23/.=253/. 3s. 11d.—Dec. cost, 94/. 17s. 11d.; Jan., 119/. 0s. 11d.; leaving balance to next account, 39/. 5s. 1d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The shaft is down 19½ fms.; when 1 fm. deeper, which will take a mouth, they will drive out to cut the lode from 3 to 4 fms. distance, at the same time continuing to sink the shaft—ground rather hard. Looking at the Great Phoenix Mine on the cast, with such splendid courses of ore running west into their sett, and paying such handsome dividends to the shareholders, the agents calculate on making West Phoenix a most valuable and lasting mine.

At Great Sheba Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 94/. 5-. 5d.; cash received, 315/.=409/. 4s. 5d.—Dec. cost, 149/. 14s.; Jan., 142/. 14s. 10d.: leaving balance to next account, 116/. 15s. 7d. A call of 1/. per share was made. The copper lode is expected to be intersected in the 40 in about two months. A silver lode has been cut in the shaft, 37 fms. deep, which promises to be something highly valuable; it is from 1 to 1½ ft. wide, white iron and rich stones of silver, with a blue flookan on the foot wall, considered very congenial for producing silver ore.

valuable; it is from 1 to 1\frac{1}{2} ft. wide, white iron and rich stones of silver, with a blue flookan on the foot wall, considered very congenial for producing silver ore.

At Trethevy Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 85l. 3s. 5d.; Dec. cost, 173l. 15s. 4d.; Jan., 208l. 9s. 11d.; sundries, 14l. 4s. = 481l. 12s. 8d.—Cash received, 249l. 7s. 6d.: leaving balance to next account, 232l. 5s. 2d. A call of 1l. per share was made. The lode in the 50 fm. level is cut, but not gone through so as to ascertain the quality of it—it appears to be split up into branches. The cross-cut is continued, in expectation of intersecting the main part of the lode to the south-east, and near the cross-course, where they expect a great improvement. The 40 has been extended east 48\frac{1}{2} fms., lode throughout large and promising, producing rich stones of copper ore. The cross-cut towards the north lode is out 40 fms. ground easy, and the lode expected to be cut in about six or seven months. The agent recommends the suspension of the 40, deepening the mine by sinking the engine-shaft on the course of the lode, and extending away the levels in the 50, as at an increased depth there is much more chance of success.

At Nansegollan Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 452l. 12s. 8d.; labour cost for four months, to end of February, 470l. 11s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 243l. 15s.; dues, 3l. 3s. 8d.—1170l. 3s. 3d.—Call in Nov., 640l.; tinstuff sold, 63l. 13s. 10d.: leaving balance to next account, 466l. 9s. 5d. A call of 2l. per share was made.

alance to next account, 466.7 sp. 5d. A call of 2l. per share was made. They are driving north and south on the cross-course, for the purpose of intersecting all the lodes in the sett—the price for driving being from 40s. to 50s. per fathom. Yeovil shaft is down 10 fms. below the adit; and, having met with a great increase of water, will require pitwork for sinking it deeper. When down to the 20, they anticipate intersecting the granite 20 fms. to the east. A vigorous prosecution of the workings seem likely to be attended by satisfactory results.

At the Great Rough Tor Mine meeting, on the 26th Feb., the accounts showed—Cost from Oct., 1850, to end Dec., 1851, 2800l. 7s. 10d.: leaving a balance due to the purser of 1803l. 3s. 3d. A call of 5l. per share was made. Arrangements were made for sinking the shaft, and the meeting adjourned to the 6th May, for the purpose of then determining on the propriety of taking proceedings in the Stannary Court for the recovery of 222l. 10s., arrears of call over due.

At Wheal Union meeting, on the 16th Feb., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 430l. 19s. 8d.; costs for six months ending December, 756l. 7s. 2d.—1387l. 6s. 10d.—Call, July, 630l.: leaver balance to next account, 757l. 6s. 10d. A call of 8l. per 126th share was made. The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. under the 32 fm, level, and is to be continued to the 42, when, if no material alteration takes place in the lode, it may be thought prudent to abandon the mine.

At Perran St. George meeting, on the 1st March, the accounts showed

—Copper ores sold, 1964. 5s. 9d.; costs for Sept., 6961. 16s. 7d.; Oct.,
3791. 14s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 2561. 13s.; dues and income tax, 951. 7s.;
showing a profit of 5361. 14s. 10d.—Balance last account, 31731. 2s. 1d.;
making a sum of 37981. 16s. 11d.; from which deduct cost at Devonshire's,
4651. 7s. 9d.: leaving balance to next account, 32431. 9s. 2d. [An extract from Capt. Pill's report will be found among the British Mines.]

At Crane and Bejawsa meeting, on Tuesday last, the accounts for Nov.
and Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 1111. 8s. 10d.; costs and
3sechants' bills, 8991. 12s. 8d.—10111. 1s. 6d.—By ores sold (less dues),
3681.; call in January, 3841.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers,
2591. 1s. 6d. A call of 21, per share was made.

At the Devon Burra Burra, still larger rocks of ore have been raised.

368l.; call in January, 384l. leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 259l. 1s. 6d. A call of 2l. per share was made.

At the Devon Burra Burra, still larger rocks of ore have been raised during the past week than in the preceding, and the extraordinary character of the discovery has attracted persons of all classes from even distant parts of the country—the universal admission being that nothing of equal magnitude has ever been seen in this kingdom. One gentleman, who has seen the Australian Burra Burra, and who visited the mine last week, states that it is the only thing he has ever seen resembling that celebrated mine. An average sample of the ore, assayed by Mr. Longmail, produced—copper, 20½; and silver, 10 ozs. 9 dwts. 10 grs. per ton of 20 cwts. Another sample, assayed by Mr. Harvey, of Tavistock, produced copper 22½, but was not analysed for silver. It may be observed that the average produce of the Australian Burra Burra ores for the last year was 22 per cent. [The report on this mine, made by Captain James Carpenter, of New East Crowndale, will be found among the British Mines.]

An important discovery has just been made in Castle Dinas Mine, two distinct lodes, Brewer's and Brunton's, having been cut, extremely rich. The captain, in his report to the committee, says they are producing from 2000 to 4000 lbs. of black tin per 100 sacks, and the lodes from 2 to 3 ft. wide. The tin ore is of the best quality. A more detailed account will be given in our next Journal.

At Copper Bottom Mine, the agents anticipate, from the present nature of the lode, having another rich deposit of copper ore.

At Wheal Trevelyan, they sampled 960 barrows of tinstuff on Tuesday last; the erection of steam-stamps progresses rapidly; the winze below the 18 fm. level is opening ground for tributers.

At Cefn Bruno, the ore is dressing, and a good sampling expected. The topes over the 24 are yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.; the adit west, 1 ton; he stopes over 1 ton. The lode in the western shaft is improving, and at immes tu

imes turning out good stones of ore. A branch has been cut in the deep adit, supposed to be the one in the shaft, but as it is not cut through, they are not certain.

A new lease has been granted for South Carn Brea Mine, and it will be et spiritedly to work forthwith.

At Wheal Arthur, they have cut through a cross-course in the 50 north, shich will enable them to drive 3 fms. in the time they have taken to do fms. towards the north lode. The cross-cut south is lesting down more rater, apparently approaching towards the great south lode. The stopes in the bottom of the 20 are producing a fair quantity of ore, and looking well for the next level, which is driving under with all expedition. The 5 west is yielding 2 tone of ore per fm. of good quality.

At Butterdon Mine, they have set the engine to work again, and are trawing out the water from below the 30, hoping shortly to reach and xiend the 50 fm. level.

At Alfred Consols Mines, the stopes over the 90 east are worth from ol, to 70d. per fathom; the lode in the 90 cast 50d.; and the 90, west of Vyld's, 50d. per fm. The tributers are doing well in their respective places. At Merllyn Mine, the stopes in the back of the 15 yard level are worth 00, per fm; and those in the back of the 15 yard level are worth 100, per fathom.

At Tywardreath, the engine-shaft progresses slowly; the ground, hower, is now becoming more favourable for sinking. At flat-rod shaft, ey are getting down at the rate of 9 or 10 ft. a week.

At East Daren, the frost has impeded the dressing of ore. The 20 east producing some good stones of ore; and the stope east of winze is indly for turning out a quantity. At Common of the stope east of winze is indly for turning out a quantity. At Common of the stope east of winze is indly for turning out a quantity. At Common of the stope east of winze is andly for turning out a quantity. At Common of the stope east of winze is and by for turning out a quantity. At Common of the stope east of winze is and the stope east of winze is indly for turning ou

nch promise; I have but little doubt that it will prove a rich lode at our of fathom level."

At Wheal Benny, Mr. Murray has put six men to work in the crosst, the air being plentiful, and has deferred the out-door operations until ext month. The cross-cut south, by the side of the cross-curse, is processing very well, in a rather favourable ground. The important disvery of silver in Great Shebu Mine is considered of great importance for e district, and for Wheal Benny in particular.

At Wheal Crebor, a very great improvement has taken place. In the tend, under the adit, the leader of the lode is 8 in. wide, solid copper to frich quality. The other parts of the mine are looking remarkably ell, as the report in to-day's Journal will show, and there appears every obability of the most sauguine expectations being shortly realised. The ares have risen considerably.

The prospects at Lydford Consols are exceedingly good. The water is been drained to the bottom of the shaft, 70 fms. under adit, and the twork, footway, &c., put in. In cutting down the shaft under the 60, a anch about 6 inches wide has been met with, turning out good lead ore. he 70 fm. level south is exceedingly promising, turning out occasionally od stones of lead ore. The 60 fm. level has been cleared 60 fathoms, d the lode in places will pay for taking away, which will be done at its. In the 50 fm. level, a cross-cut to the western lode has been commed, the result of which is expected to be very successful. Altogether is concern looks well.

s concern looks well. At East Boringdon, the dressing has commenced, and the work is turn

out well.

At Wheal Fanny, the caunter lode has been cut in the 12 fathom level der adit, and presents a most splendid appearance, containing gossan, okan, quartz, and lead; the driving was through the lode 9 ft., and the ll had not been reached.

At the Minera Mines (Wrexham), it is reported they have cut into a 7 good course of lead ore in the deep day level, 28 fathoms beyond sadow shaft.

d Mine, they have an improvement in the lode east of Down an, from which they are rising fine stuff I cwt. in a stone, keeping the mps engaged. The lode in Daw's shaft is 16 ft. wide, without meet-

At Exmoor Wheal Eliza Mine, the lode in the back of the 36 is yield-

some saving work for copper—giving good indications of a large desit below. Machinery is preparing; and they expect to resume sinking shaft below the 36 very shortly.

At West Beam Mine, the lode in the bottom of the shaft improves as it as deeper. The eastern end is worth 8 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks; and st about 3 cwts.—the first sale of which will take place in about three eks thence.

The Company of Copper Miners in England have issued a fresh cir ar to their proprietors: those taking new shares are guaranteed a divi are company of Copper Ainers in England have issued a fresh that at to their proprietors; those taking new shares are guaranteed a divided of 7½ per cent. annually, to be declared every half-year. The calls as paid up in the following manner: 10%, on allotment, a further sum of per share in three months, and 5% per share in six months.

A meeting of Low's Patent Copper Company will shortly be held, to sider the expediency of reducing their capital from 100,000% to 50,000%, cancelling the existing 20% shares, and issuing an equal number at 10%.

cancelling the existing 20th shares, and issuing an equal number at 10th During the week shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols, ath Tolgus, North Pool, Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, Wheal Reeth, ted Consols, West Alfred, Bedford United, Great Polgooth, Tineroft, lawny, West Caradon, Tremayne, Cefn Bruno, Cwmystwith, East en, South Tamar, Garreg, Trannack and Bosence, Wheal Chiverton, edwell, Trevelyan, Trebarvah, Great Bryn, Cubert, West Polgooth, con, West Ding Dong, Cook's Kitchen, Nant-y-Car, East Boringdon, flord, Wheal Fanny, Galt-y-Maen, Trenault, Union Tin, Wheal Care, West Polgooth, Con, West Ding Dong, Cook's Kitchen, Nant-y-Car, East Boringdon, flord, Wheal Fanny, Galt-y-Maen, Trenault, Union Tin, Wheal Care, West Harriett, Clijah and Wentworth, Wheal Uny, Langford Baring United, Wood Mine, Zion, Wheal Crebor, Drift Moor, Carall, Raleigh, and General Mining Company for Ireland.

Poreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Santingo, St. John Ray, United Mexican, Cobre, and Worthing.

The Linares Mines have received advices to the 28th February. The 56, west of Wilson's, is worth 2 tons per fathom; and the communication with Buens Ventura winse I ton; the stopes east 2½ tons per fathom for about 4 fins. high. The lode in the winse Las Nieve's, sinking under the 45, is worth 2 tons per fin. The 45, east of Shaw's, is worth 2 tons per fathom. La Esperansa winse is worth 3½ tons. The 31, east of Shaw's, ton. Thorne's shaft is now down 25 fins. 10 in. from surface, and appears to have reached the bottoms of the old men's workings; the solid ground now occupies the whole of the length of the shaft, and the lode is worth 2½ tons per fm. The tribute pitches are set at moderate tributes, and the men are becoming used to public setting.—Lead ore weighed in, 69 tons 18 cwts. total in stock, 470 tons 6 cwts. Pig-lead smelted, 33 tons 14 cwts.: total in stock, 776 tons 14 cwts.

and the men are becoming used to public setting.—Lead ore weighed in, 69 tons 18 cwts.: total in stock, 470 tons 6 cwts. Fig-lead smelted, 33 tons 14 cwts.: total in stock, 776 tons 14 cwts.

The gold mining shares during the past week have attracted a moderate amount of business, and on the whole prices have been well supported, with the exception of yesterday (Friday), when asles were rather more freely made. The chief business has been in the shares of the more recently formed companies, in some of which considerable transactions have taken place, especially in Carsons Creek and the Colonial Gold, the former of which has reached \$\frac{1}{2}\$ prem., and the latter \$\frac{3}{4}\$ prem. The following are the latest quotations yesterday afternoon, when it may be noticed the market closed with a better appearance:—Agua Fria, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$ fis. The hards of the prem.; Anglo-Californian, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.; Australian Freehold, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$ dis. Ave Maria, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ dis. to par.; British Australian Gold, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$ dis. Golden Mountain, par to \$\frac{1}{4}\$ prem.; Noveau Monde, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$ prem.; West Mariposa, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ dis. to par; Carsons Creek, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$ prem.; West Mariposa, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ dis. on par; Carsons Creek, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$ fis.

In the Melbourne Company, there was a firm demand yesterday, at \$\frac{1}{4}\$ prem.; and, we understand, that the country allotments have been very well paid up. The committee has decided to proceed with the adventure, and are about to publish a monthly circular, which will give the necessary information to parties interested. Numbers of emigrants, we are informed, have proposed to connect themselves with this company; and there is every prospect that, upon the arrival of definite advices from the colony, there will be a disposition to sustain projects of this character, under the direction of eminent persons, such as are attached to this comp

The affairs of the British Alkali Company are to be settled under the Winding-up Act.

Those interested in the development of the mineral wealth of Ireland we may refer to an announcement, in another column, of an extensive mining property for sale Some specimens are at our office, which those practically acquainted with mining pursuits, who have seen them, pronounce to be so strongly indicative of coming from a rich mineralised district, that no doubt seems to be entertained but that a moderate capital laid out would be amply returned.

HULL, Thuasaat.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that there has been a fair amount of business done in mining shares during the week, without any particular alteration in prices. Trebsrvah and St. Aubyn and Grylls were rather weaker at one period, but have since recovered; Wellingtons and Lemons are coming more into notice; South Tamars are more in request, and have advanced 5s. per share; Tremaynes are more enquired for. Gold mining shares are rather better. Whatever may be the issue of these adventures, and it will probably be very various, according to management, the effect will be a greater degree of attention turned to mining matters generally, and speculators will, in the end, possibly find at home that for which they have gone abroad—namely, large profits in well-conducted mining advantures.

and speculators with in the end, possibly find as home that for which they have gone abroad—namely, large profits in well-conducted missing advantures.

A fair amount of business has been done in Bank shares during the week, and generally satisfactory prices have been realised. Provincial of Ireland and Union of Australia meet with a good inquiry. The saies include:—Australasian, 39 ½; British North American, 49; Provincial of Ireland, 43 ½; Union of Australia meet with a good inquiry. The saies include:—Australasian, 39 ½; British North American, 49; Provincial of Ireland, 43 ½; Union of Australia, 39 ½; British Rorth American, 49; Provincial of Ireland, 43 ½; Union of Australia, 39 ½; British Rorth American, 49; Provincial of Ireland, 43 ½; Union of Australia, 39 ½; British Rorth American, 49; British Rorth Ror

BITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The second reading of this company's bill was brought before the House of Commons yesterday evening. It was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Ricardo and Glyn; the members who spoke in favour of it were Messrs. More O'Ferrall, M'Gregor, Mowatt. and Col. Thompson. Roebuck ably denounced the monopoly attempted to be kept up by the old companies, and stated, that through the absence of that, the service in America was twice as efficient as in England. The House divided, when there were, ayes, 210; noes, 60; majority, 150; consequently, the British Electric Telegraph Company have obtained a victory over the enemies of improvement—the monopolist company.

LEAD ORES. RDS CONLIG LEAD ONE. ABOUT 60 TONS NEWTONARDS Cost Douglas, Isle of Man, 10th March. Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers) Newton Nilyama, Nevill, and Co. Walker, Farker, and Co. J. P. Eyfon Pontifes and Wood Richardson and Co.

Sold at the Mine, on the 8th March.

Massyrerwood	90	2011		U	J. F. Eyton.
ditto	90				Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto					J. P. Eyton.
Coatia Llys	13	12	8	0	Newton, Kentes, & Co.
Hendre	144				Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	60	10 1	5	0	Mather & Co.
Talacre	20	12			J. P. Eyton.
Line	23	11 1	4	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merllyn	85	: 11 1			ditto
Plantation	24	12	9	0	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	24			6	
Holywell Lavel	10	. 13	3	0	ditto
Delife	31	11	8	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	15	9 1			Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cairnamore		10 1	0	6	ditto
f.langwet		10 1:	2	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

i	BLACK TIN
9	Sold at the Mine, on the 5th March.
同年の日の日	Mines. Tona c. qr. lb. Price per Ton. Amount. Purchasers. Porkellis United. 6 7 1 15 £56 15 0 £366 0 0 Bolitho & Sons. ditto 2 2 2 24 24 10 0 73 13 6 ditto ditto 2 8 0 15 50 0 0 120 6 6 ditto ditto 2 12 25 24 0 0 15 5 6 ditto Total amount of money £517 8s. 6d.
1000	Sold at the Mins, on the 6th March: Georgia Consols. 9 16 1 5 £33 0 0 £30 3 6 Bolitho & Sons. ditto 1 11 2 26 38 0 0 60 3 6 ditto Total amount of money £580 7s. cd.
	Mines. Tons. Price per Ton. Purchasers. Charlestown 4 249 18 0 Enthoven & Co. ditto 4 0 0 Calenick Co. Williams. Drake Walls 6 53 7 6 Ditto and ditto.
ı	COPPER ORES.

	Mine										Mine	15.	Ton	 Pn	od.		Pri	ce
Col	re									6	Santiago		. 42	 18		15	. 3	
	ditto									- 0	ditto		. 41	 22		18	18	-0
18.	ditto									0	ditto		. 35	 22		18	. 6	- 6
100	ditto	 		56	1.50	24	4	 19	18	6	ditto		. 10	 76		63	15	- 6
Ma.	ditto		**	48		21	ı.	 18	5	6	ditto		. 9	 764		65	6	6
	ditto			42						6	Knockmal	10n	90	 84		7	A	0
1759	ditto	 		31		23		 20	0	0	ditto		. 81	 9		. 4	13	6
	ditto	 		18		81	1	 68	0	0	ditto		69	 81		6	18	6
P.	ditto			96		16	1.	 13	-7	6	ditto							6
	ditto	 		95		16	4.	 13	10	6	ditto		41	 71		4	10	6
163	ditto	 		92		16	1.	 14	1	0	Waterloo !	slag	31	 44		9	14	0
170kg	ditto	 		50	 	23	Į.,	 20	0	6	ditto							6
	ditto									6	ditto							6
	ditto	 		45	 	23	4.	 20	1	6	ditto		7	 84		4	12	0
	ditto								0	6	ditto							ä
	ditto			47					3	0	ditto							0
80	ditto			16					0	0	Forest Slag		44	 Al	22.55	i.	17	6
San	tiago	 		85	 	12	1	 10	7	0	Molland		98			6	16	ĕ
15	ditto								8	6	Kaw-aw		23	 401		24	11	6
	ditto								.0	6	London Sh		13	 21	1000	1	**	4
Si.	ditto								16	6	mondon pa			 **	***			٠

TOTAL PRODUCE.

08000000000				**	,,,	80 8	MODE	J.Kito					
Santiage	nahon o Slag	407		6,323	.17	6	Mollar Kaw-a	w	******	. 28	• • •	19	11
i ac	COM	PANI	ES BY	WHO	M :	THE	ORES	WER	E PUR		ED.		
Dies 1	English	Coppe	e Com	nany						PORK	1 14		
EEEEAR	Freeman	and	Compa	nv			2000	247		2090			
000000	Grenfell	and S	lons		1.4			220		3628			
6	Sims, Wi	llvan	and	Comp	nw			945		3530			٠
CE MANUEL	Vivian a	nd Sc	ne	Camp		113		90	******	1292			
SEMON!	Williams	Fost	er and	Comp	anv			116		420		0	
	Mines Ro	wal C	omnen	V		**		916	*****	3556			
11111111111	English a	nd A	matrolic	in Con	man			70		1660			
28 X 20 X	British a	nd Fo	reign (omnai	.pes	3		194		1501			
10 May 1	Mason at	d Ell	rington	out but	.3			47		926			
	Low's Pa	tent (Compa	w				159	*****	2492			
3D . 00 . C.	F. Banks	et	oompa.	.,	***		** * * * * *	171					
1	a. Dana							1/1	*****	0179	17		
Tanks		Tot	al					. 1921	£	27,184	2	6	

Copper Ores for Sale, March 30.—Knockmahon, 500: Cuba, 454; Beraho obre, 400; Baltimore, 131; Copiapo, 80; Sydney, 44; French, 34; London faterioo Slag, 23; Severn, 14; Caldbeck, 5; Treddol, 4; Kaw-aw, 1; Ann

ı,	2120 tons.				
	AVERAGES.				
	Produce. Price. S	tan	da	rd.	
	British	3	14		
	Sale 17 £14 2 6 £9	5 1	4	6	
	Totals—British, 500; Foreign, 1421 = 1921 tons (21 cwts., AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.				
	Produce. Price. St	an	dar	d.	
	British 9 15-16 £ 8 2 6£10 Foreign 19# 15 18 6 9	4	8	0	
		3 1	6	6	ì
	Sale 15g £12 15 6 £9	6 1	1		
	TotalsBritish 661; Foreign, 977 = 1638 tons (21-cwts.)				

COPPER ORES. Sampled Feb. 25, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth 'March 11

	ons.	Pri	ce.	Mines.	Ton	1.	1707	Pr	ic
		£6 10	0	A)fred Consols	18	40	£16	12	
	18	5 1	0	Par Consols	98		7	19	я
ditto • 1	15	5 8	6	ditto	95		9	- 3	
ditto 1	14	5 9	6	ditte	59		11	13	
ditto	99	4 10	. 0	North Wh. Basset.	70		4	0	
ditto	98	5 1	0	ditto	52		7	9	
ditto	70	4 3	0	ditto	39			2	3
Carn Brea	81	7 5	0	ditto	18			18	
ditto	75	4 1	0	Creeg Braws	74			0	
ditto	74	4 5	6	ditto	66		4	11	
ditto	73	6 16	0	ditto	22		i	H	
ditto	59	4 1	0	ditto	15		3	5	
ditto	47	1 16	0	Wh. Tremayne	70		. 9	15	
ditto	43	11 11	0	ditto	42		6	17	
ditto	42	4 6	6	West Fowey Cons.	101		- 6	6	
ditto	31	12 6	0		64		7	10	
Tywarnhayle	96	4 7	6	ditto	32		. 2	7	
ditto	80	4 12	0	West Alfred Cons.	45		4	8	8
. ditto	66	3 3	0		41.		5	14	
ditto	60	2 16	0	Wheal Agar	37		3	18	ä
ditto	39	7 3	0	ditto	14		0	3	ő
ditto	38	2 16	0	ditto	7		12	9	ű
ditto	24	5 1	0	Carvannall	34		9	15	ä
Alfred Consols	96	8 8	0	ditto	24		4	17	ď
	74	7 3	6	Wheal Speedwell :	80		4	10	9
	67	9 10	6	St. Aub. & Grylls,				10	й
	59	8 17	6		**		8	10	ä
ditto	57	8 11	0	The state of the s		100	1.0	839	f
	111	70	TAT. D	PODUCE		Ç53	1	3.	
Theal Buller "	11.2	TO	TAL P	RODUCE.		515	3	38	

arn Brea 5	25	 3086	.18	0	Levant	96		556			
warnhayle 4	03	 1670		0	West Alfred Cons.	86	****	427			ġ
lfred Consols 3	71	 3285	6	0	Wheal Agar	58		234			
ar Consols 2	52	 2338	3	0	Carvannall	58		447			
North Wh. Basset 1	79 .	 1065	0	6	Wheal Speedwell	30		135			
reeg Braws 1	77	 755	3	6	St. Aubyn & Grylls	21		136			
Vheal Tremayne 1	12	 480	4	0	Old Wheal Basset	15		127		0	è
				-	- Thirth J. You 47 say 240		FW100	NEWS	57.	35.1	
Average Standard		 £110	13	0	Average Produce .				. 72		
					the second secon			100000			

Average Price per ton £5 19 0

	COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCH.	ASEI	D.	
-	Tons.	Arm	OWIN	4.
	Mines Royal £1	096	15	. 0
	Vivian and Sons 644 3	881	1	.6
	Freeman and Co 293 1	301	6	.0
	Grenfell and Sons 2	285	19	0
	Sims, Willyams, and Co 247 2	215	12	6
	Williams, Foster, and Co 610 610	610	17	0
	English and Australian Co 188 1	088	7	6
	Mason and Elkington 228 1	371	11	6
	F. Bankart 193 1	266	1	6
	West trees to the same of the	-	-	-
	Total tons 3230 £ 19.	317	11	6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro,—Mines and Parcela.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria 1642—West Caradon 269—Wheal Friendship 190—Fowey Consols 183—Bedford United 150—Poldice 89—Wheal Bedford 48—Callington Killybray 44—Wheal Maiden 29—Wheal Jewel 15.—Total, 2650 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro,—Mines and Par-cels.—Petran St. George 568—United Mines 500—Consolidated Mines 405—Treviskey 370—Par Consols 253—South Caradon 214—South Tolgus 175—East Wheal Leisure 75— Treleigh Consols 73—Tretleilan 63—Wheal Clifford 54—Wheal Ellen 46—Gonamena 49 —Great Wheal Leisure 23—Wheal Henry 20—Richards's Ore 6.—Total, 2895 tens.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR TEN YEARS, TO THE SECOND SALE IN MARCH, 1882.

rear	3.	20ms	ς.	m	roan	uce.		Am	ounc		*	Stane	ara	Cop.	Ore		rice	Cult	Cop.
1842		2615	60	66	71	***	. 4	£18,179	18	- 6	*****	£110	9	 £ 78	12		£9	10.0	× 39
1843		4908			74			26,201	118	- 6		108	- 0	 71	- 6		8	Sec. 25	well
1844		3696			74	***		18,980	8	-0		111	-1	 72	6		. 81	200	
1845		2670			- 8			14,317	16	0		101	- 6	 67	. 0			5 Sm	1000
1846		2330			71			12,271		- 6		101	் ந	 66	13		- 01	1000	3900
1847		2085			84			13.087	17	0		110	15	 27	0	4261	- 61	1000	
1848		2315	20	**	8.2	***	21	13,466	17	6		97	13	 - 66	. 6	1000	87	4 91	100
1849		2677			84		6. T.	16,818		- 0		104	12	 73	15	***	- 86	Y State	.00 0
1850		2846			84			17,187	1	G		107	15	 74	7	***	66	1988	20.2
1851		2262			84		20	13,061	6	0		. 58		 66	19			w	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

NOTICES TO CORNESPONDENTS.

NOTICES TO CORNESPONDENTS.

NACE — As we have had several enquiries lately, as regards this petent, we now has before our readers a brief account of the invention, which uppears to be of a very important character. It consists in having a series of filters, containing stones, gravel. &c., with water persing between them; the case containing these filters is connected with the smelting or other furnace, by means of a pipe, which is provided with a fam blower near to the filter clamber, rotary motion being communicated to the fan by its axis being provided with a dram, over which passes an endless band, worked by any sultable prime mover. By means of the fan-blower, the vapours are drawn with considerable velocity from the farance, and driven through the series of filters, the assume being arranged in the case so that they shall present perforations at the bottom to a trough of water beneath, and the vapours, on coming from the mouth of the blower, the partition thereof into the next, passing out at the bottom, and up into the next, and so on. After having passed through the series these vapours pass out at a pipe communicating with the chimney shaft. What is claimed under the patent is the use of exhapsting at any shaft of the fixes of smelting-furnaces, &c., and drive the vapours rapidly through the filters, purify the same, and recovering any useful matter intermixed the result.

—Some useful information respecting the plate manufacture is to be found in Poole's

purify the same, and recovering any useful matter intermixed therewith.

R.—Some useful information respecting the plate manufacture is to be found in Poole's "Statistics of Commerce a" and a list of the tin merchants and tin-plate workers is given in the Post-office Directory.

J. B. C. is informed, that at present no settlement of the disputes relating to the Daren Mise has been effected; the accounts furnished are said to be very incomplete and unsatisfactory, and likely to cause much litigation and expense.

Grandles ANAL MINING COMPANY.—The mines of this association were visited by Capt. John Rule, who reported favourably on them. Calls were made; but owing to the company not being registered, the directors were unable to ascertain who held the sorb; consequently they were obliged to order the miners home, and the company died a natural death.

M. (Bequiph).—We are creatly abliged for the offers, any concret information with the

. M. (lledruth).—We are greatly obliged for the offer: any general information will be acceptable.

s.—Can any of your readers inform the mining public what are the "droits," or rights of the Crown in reference to gold found in the United Kingdom? It is more than probable that a correct knowledge of the Croan's position in such cases will be highly internating, if not also needful, to many adventurers in mines in the United Kingdom.—A. 2.

A Miner (Hartiepled).—A description of M. Eloin's safety-lamps appeared in the Journa of the lat November last. We expect shortly to have an announcement as to their mannfacture, cost, &c.

F.R. (Stoke Newington).—"Robinson's Rallway, Share, and Stock Calculator "comprises every price, from 1-16th of 17. sterling, up to 3105, in value, or from 1 share to 500. It can be obtained at Effingham Wilson's, Royal Exchange.

c. J. J. (Camborne).—The information required may be easily obtained at the Museum of Economic Geology, in Jermyn. street. There is not the least doubt but that elementary schools in the mining districts would be of very great importance to the working miner; but should so desirable an end be achieved, it would have to be sincerely regretted if they were not fully availed of, or the same apality shown with regard to them as there was to Sir Charles Lemon's munificent proposal some years since.

C. L. S. (Penrich).—The cause will not be tried until after Easter term—probably about the middle of April. It may not then be decided, but further adjourned.

T. L. (Bedford-square).—We are unable to state what is the present position of the Asturian Mining Company. The trustees are Messra. Wikinson, Gillan, and Amory; probably they could give some account of the treaty with the Duke of Hanzares. No public meeting has been held since September, 1599, on which occasion reporters were excluded. The capacities of the property are tandeniable; but that it has been most grossly mismanaged there can be no doubt. The liquidators have, we believe, suspended their proceedings against the parties designating themselves the company, several of the contributories to the action having been withdrawn.

BEALDREY MINE—W. B. (Tamworth).—Possibly an application to Capt. Thes. Carpenter

Bealsury Mins — W. B. (Tamworth).—Possibly an application to Capt. Thes. Carpenter may elicit some information respecting this mine, or the parties concerned.

An Adventuror (Westminster).—The South United Mine, in Perranarworthal, is stopped and the materials sold.

And the materals sold.

A Victim quite misled us in his previous communication. The parties connected with the company referred to are highly respectable, and quite incapable of doing anything dishonourable. The details are too long to enter into, but we may state that the real facts and position of the concern, as we have since ascertained upon enquiry, differ very materially from the account given us by our correspondent, who, we feel confident, can have no logal claim. The amount of capital stated in the prospectas has been provided, as the accounts show, and the whole of the shares were subscribed for. At the general meeting it was proposed, and agreed to, that about one-fifth should be offered to the shareholders, free of calls to that date. The prospects of the mine appear good, and we advise our correspondent to accept his additional shares and pay the 2s. 6d. call.

the 2s. 6d. call.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The letter of a Registered Shareholderin answer to J. P., shall appear in our next.

D. (Glasgow).—It is not usual for us to give up the names of our correspondents; but
we will readily publish any communication in explanation or correction.

ST. AONES BEACON MINE.—The insertion of a letter from another correspondent renders
the publication of the lengthy communication of An Adventurer (Helston) unneces
sary, as, doubless, some information respecting the company will be elicited in reply.
If the accounts do not prove satisfactory, application should be made to a solicitor.
We know nothing of the setl, its prospects, or the parties concerned, beyond what has
been published in the Journal: certainly no meeting of the company has been held, or
the particulars would have appeared.

DEVON BURAL BURAL—Sir: Is this mine now worked? If so, in how many shares is it

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Sir: Is this mine now worked? if so, in how many shares is i divided, how much is paid per share, and what is their present market price?—W. B. Wiceliscombe, March 9.

Wicelsoombe, March 9.

R. 5.—A requiar and attentive perusal of our columns will show our correspondent the desirability of studying at the Museum of Practical Geology, and of attending the scientific lectures at the Society of Arts, and others of a similar nature. The perusal of mutable works, such as the published Transactions of the Geological Societies, and particularly those from Copravil, will gain him the best knowledge of mining theory of the control of the c

Open to Conviction should have authenticated his statement about "Great prospects;" it should then have appeared.

A. New Reader (Pontypool).—The information will be very acceptable.

A. B. (Swansea) would feel obliged for information as to the best machines in use for compressing peat before charring, and whether patented or not? Mr. C. W. Williams introduced peat charcoal for the lake steamers in Ireland: was it compressed poat that was used?

We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may beaddressed-

TO THE EDITOR,

Mining Journal Office,
20, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-officeorders madepayable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, asacting for the proprietor

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, MARCH 13, 1852.

The Missing Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the Boe, 26, Floot-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

In our last Journal we gave the regular monthly list of dividends paid from 20 mining companies, amounting to 26,5201.; from which, deducting 2400l. for those made by the Auglesea Coal Company, and the Fenton Pottery (coal and iron), leaves 24,120%. The result is so gratifying, as proving by facts the prosperity which attends legi-timate mining, that our readers will, doubtless, value the present sketch, which we have been at some trouble to collate from authentic sources, showing exactly what has resulted, up to this moment, from

the cignicon min	90 . 010.								
Mines.									tal value.
West Providence	€ 5,120		£ 8		£ 8,198		£ 571		£ 58,880
Wheal Basset	2,624		275		70,400		400	****	102,400
Lisburne Mines	7,500		635		65,500		650		65,000
Wheal Reeth	4,920		34	****	8,280	*****	85	****	20,400
Wheal Lovel	14,190		131		5,375	****	36	****	15,480
Wheat Friendship	15,360		23394	****	299,456	*****	110		14,080
West Caradon	5,120		173		44,416		120	****	30,720
Merilyn*	13,125		48		1,000		7		25,000
Wheal Seton	21,186	*****	2054		40,689	*****	210		41,580
Great Work	11,900		197		15,113		160		19,040
South Tolgus	4,096		36		9,216		140		35,840
Botallack	18,250		2261		45,250		110		22,000
Condurrow			15		3,840		1024		26,240
Bedford United	11,000	*****	3 5 6		13,100		51		22,000
St. Ives Consols	7,529		864		81,916		195	****	11,750
Wheel Margaret			1934		21,672	*****	140		15,689
Levant			1036		165,760		110:		17,600
Wicklow Mines	25/900		17 84		87,000		32	****	160,000
	-	1	0.4	7	2005.404	MIT .	****	* 1	CT10 COO
Total	181,279	8x 1 2	200	2004	E985,481	BIDELL'S	1117-50		æ113,690

. This mine tras not been in operation two years. Thus, upon a total outlay of 181,2791, the fortunate proprietors we actually received back, in the shape of dividends, no less an amount than 985,481L, and their property is now saleable in the Mining Exchange for 713,690L; making in dividends and value of shares, 1,699,171L upon the outlay above-named. The dividends paid being equal to 542½ per cent., and the share value 392½ per cent. respectively, and together, no less than 937 per cent on the original outlay; and were Merllyn and Condurrow, which have not yet repaid their outlay by dividends, subtracted, the average per centage would still be increased. Such is mining, legitimately conducted.

These figures, satisfactory as they undoubtedly are, ought to attract the notice of those persons embarking in mines wholly of a speculative character, who should calmly calculate on the chapter of chances before parting with their money. The numerous letters of complaint which we receive every week would very soon cease or complaint which we receive every week would very soon cease were they to more carefully peruse our columns, and attend to the cautions to be found therein. Observe, then, that the whole of the 18 mines we have drawn attention to actually paid 24,120*l*. in dividends during the month of February. The second column shows what each respectively has divided during the present working; but it is to the last column we direct their most particular attention—the present market value separately of these 18 dividend-paying mines. Four are under 16,000*l*. each; two others under 20,000*l*.; one under 27,000*l*.; three below 36,000*l*.; one under 27,000*l*.; three below 36,000*l*.; one under 27,000*l*. Second 102,400*l*. and 160,000l.; four others respectively 58,880l., 65,000l.; 102,400l., and 160,000l. The dividends paying on each of these bi-monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, may easily be estimated, and calculation made of the number of years' value the shares bear in the market.

We make a point of never giving advice as to the purchase or sale of shares in this mine or that, and all the caution necessary is, as regards those mines really paying dividends, that parties should take care not to give too many years' value on the rate of dividends, and then they may reap a fair profit on their investment.

We cannot refer in from now registing out that among the 178

We cannot refrain from now pointing out that among the 178 mines selling ores, and not as yet yielding dividends, there are a great many in our list which, according to the prices quoted, bear a nominal value much beyond the majority of those we have named as paying dividends; and this to us is rather anomalous, and those seeking investment in such will do well to judge seriously whether the prospects warrant their giving for mines of such a speculative character after the ratio of from 12,000l. to 48,000l. each. In our third list of 135 mines which have not as yet sold ores, there are several which, from the large number of shares they are constituted in, bear as high a rate, if the price quoted is to be relied on. This is rather like reversing the old adage of "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," when dividend mines are to be had for less than a third of the price quoted for shares in mines that are actually selling no ores, and, in fact, require calls to enable them to discover whether they may ever be capable of doing so.

Some centuries since the gallants of the court of the Plantaga nets boasted of their Bilboa blades, and their rapiers of polished Toledo; at that time the manufacture of steel was not known here. Since that period Spain has been gradually losing her importance as a manufacturer of iron and steel, while England stands preminent among the nations of the world. In our Journal of this week an able correspondent, "J. M.," has communicated to us a short account of the iron districts of Biscay, which fully bears out our own knowledge of the locality; we only regret that so able a writer has been so brief in his description. The political state of Spain, and the changes consequent on a different ministry, are to well known to need recapitulation here, such things have always existed in pales Engage, and changes consequent on a different ministry, are to well known to need recapitulation here, such things have always existed in pobre Espana, and will never be altered. The system of imposing heavy protective duties in Spain, according to the present corrupt system, is highly necessary, although it in a great measure demoralises the people. In consequence of these prohibitions smuggling is encouraged, and to repress the great horde of contrabandistas, a standing army of the creatures of the Minister for the time being must be kept in pay and employment. The ignominous failure of the Asturian Mining Company, the causes of which we will not allude to here, is sufficient to deter any respectable parties from joining in any joint-stock company. The data given in our correspondent's communication is substantially correct, and there is a great opening both in the Asturias and the province of Biscay for a small ironmaster, both in the Asturias and the province of Biscay for a small ironmaster, who could make his trade useful not only to himself but those around him. In the former province there is abundance of coal, which can be obtained at a cheap rate. The voyage from England can be accomplished in a few days; no great expense is necessary, and a practical man can see and judge for himself.

In another column will be found a report of the case of MALALIEU the Directors of the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company. The plaintiff had purchased 32 shares, for which he had paid the concoctor of the original association 164, and now claimed to have his shares delivered to him on the production of the scrip certificates of Luke Williams. These had been forfeited on account of his not signing the deed at the time appointed—Mr. Malalie being one of those cautious gentlemen who held back when the concern was in bad odour, but was willing to share in its profits when it was at a premium in the market. The learned counsel for the plaintiff, in order to make a strong plea for his client, stated that, in consequence of the refusal of the directors to allow the plaintiff to sign the deed (he having had six months so to do), they had excluded him and about 20,000 other shareholders from their legal interest in the company—gently hinting that this exclusion had taken place with a view of forcing up the price of the remaining shares—of which a great number, he believed, had been allotted to the directors. The attorney for the action was the former solicitor of the company, and had been appointed by the discharged manager. A question was raised as to the action being brought solely for the sake of costs, which was in no way satisfactorily answered. The shares which were allotted to the directors were done so at the meeting, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, in January; and the subject was there fully discussed. At one period, they were obliged to advance money to meet the engagements of the company; and we need not say that the idea of so numerous a body as 20,000 shareholders is too gross to be entertained, and bears the aspect of misrepresentation on its face. In fact, the case is perfectly similar to that of Stewart v. the Company that the idea of so numerous a body as 20,000 shareholders we then made are just as applicable to the present case; and, we must reiterate, it does seem monstrous that people can refuse to become partners while there is a probability of loss, and then v. the Directors of the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company. The plaintiff had purchased 32 shares, for which he had paid the concector of the original association 161., and now claimed to have recognising his investment while likely to be of no value, and his tradesman-like tact in claiming when at a premium, under the auspices of the ci-devant attorney of the original scheme. The result of this trial does not, however, in any way affect the law of the case, as to whether the plaintiff had a right to bring the action or not. A number of points were reserved to be argued in full court. It is there that the question at issue must be settled. The opinious that we and others may form at this present moment are merely speculative. Our judgments may be warped, our arguments fallacious, and our knowledge limited; and whatever may be urged, pro or con., will have no weight. The question is one of great ar arguments fallacious, and our meight.

importance, both to directors and shareholders. It will not be left to the sophistry of counsel, or the ignorance of jurymen to decide; but it will be importance, both to directors and starcholders. It will not be left to the sophistry of counsel, or the ignorance of jurymen to decide; but is will be discussed and determined upon by the learned judges of the land. In their hands we are content to leave it, convinced that they will, in their wisdom, pronounce such a judgment as will meet the exigencies of the case, and do justice to all parties.

An important case as to liability under the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1848 and 1849, was heard in Vice-Chancellor Parrer court on Tuesday—the Merchant Traders' Ship, Loan, and for surance Association exparte the Earl of Talbot. The motion was made to discharge an order of Sir Wm. Horne, who had ordered that a call of 251 per share should be made on all persons whose names were included in the list of contributories. The company was provisionally registered in 1845, for the insurance of ships and advancing money on mortgages on shipping. The capital ori. and advancing money on mortgages on shipping. The capital originally intended was 1,000,000i., in 20,000 shares, of 50i. each. In

pany was provisionally registered in 1845, for the insurance of ships and advancing money on mortgages on shipping. The capital originally intended was 1,000,0001, in 20,000 shares, of 501. cach. In 1846 the capital was reduced to 500,0001, in 20,000 shares, of 261. cach. The deed was executed by 13 persons only, of whom Earl Talbor and Mr. Wirkheor were two, each of whom signed for 1000 shares—they being, it was alleged, now the only two persons from whom any payment was likely to be obtained. Earl Talbor was a director, and the company carried on business until Dec., 1847, up to which period it issued policies to a great amount. In May, 1848, it became bankrupt. In the course of the hearing, the cases of Halkkr v. the Merchant Traders' Association, and Hassel v. the Merchant Traders' Association, were cited; and it was held that the plaintiff, who had obtained judgment against the company, was precluded, by the terms of the policy, from taking legal proceedings against individual subscribers, and from issuing execution against an individual shareholder, under 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, sec. 68—the shareholder on whom execution was sought being Earl Talbor.

The liabilities of the company, as appeared from the proceedings in bankraptcy, which had been received as evidence in the Master's Office, amounted to 74,526/. 15s. 11d., of which 12,384/. 4s. 10d. related to invalid policies, which the official manager did not purpose to provide for The Vice-Chancellor, in delivering his judgment, said that Lord Talbor had undertaken to pay 25,000/., and thus he was, prima facie, liable to pay. There was no provision in the deed that the sum should be paid by instalments at fixed periods. The shares were to be paid according to a mode which, by the dissolution of the company, could not now be acted upon. The Master was, therefore, quite right in holding Lord Talbor liable for the whole amount of his subscription; any payment being made, a set-off could be established in respect to it. In stating this, his Honour said he in

At the Penzance County Court, on Tuesday last, two cases re lative to mining transactions occupied a considerable portion of the day. The first relating to East Wheal Reeth. Mr. W. Whesh day. The first relating to East Wheal Reeth. Mr. W. Welsh, ironmonger of Penzance, sought to recover 144. 3s. 8½d. from Mr. Fenton, of London, purser of the mine in 1849, who paid into Court 7l. 10s. under protest, contending he was not an adventurer. Prof of delivery of the goods, according to Capt. Roberts's order, was given, among which were some German silver teaspoons, tea and things in a mine. Several agents gave testimony that they were, and usually charged in the accounts—meetings must be held, and the parties dine. Mr. Roscorla assured his Honour that dimensional distributions are supported by the several agents gave testimony that they were, and usually charged in the accounts—meetings must be held, and the parties dine. Mr. Roscorla assured his Honour that dimensions the several severa on the mine were most important things, for it was on record that a mine had been abandoned previous to dinner, and set to work again before the party separated. It came out in evidence that the captain had pawned some of the articles at an inn, and the teaps was in another person's custody. The defendant, however, was not an adventurer at the time, consequently, the verdict was given in his favour.

his favour.

The second case related to a share transaction in Hawke's Point Mine, in Oct., 1850—Mr. T. Track, of Camborne, sued Mr. E. Greenwood, of Truro, for 2l. 10s., the amount of a call on two shares in the said mine. These parties had been before the count at Redruth about three months ago, and judgment deferred, till the result of this cross action was settled. Both plaintiff and defendant were sworn, and gave evidence, but so totally contradictory, that positive perjury on one side or the other was evident. Mr. Greenwood produced his books, in which regular entries appeared of every transaction with plaintiff, and the cash book showing the date when he made payments, particularly one sum of 10l., which plaintiff swore as positively he had never received. His Honoun deferred giving judgment, preferring to peruse his notes taken at the Red giving judgment, preferring to peruse his notes taken at the Red-ruth trial previously to so doing.

Union is strength, whether for good or for evil. In the case of the mis-called amalgamated engineers we have a melancholy evidence of the latter. So far from being an amalgamation, it is but a dence of the latter. So far from being an amalgamation, it is but a magnified illustration of that kind of madness depicted in the old fable of the "Body and the Members." It is a strange amalgamation indeed that cuts off the head from the body, and leaves the members to take opposite sides. It is a union of a preponderating portion calculated to work their own ruin, with that of their fellow labourers It began with dictation, has proceeded with determination, and would almost seem disposed to end with absolute defiance. The combination comprehends four trades—engineers, millwrights, and pattern-makers. Their numbers are variously stated. smiths, and pattern-makers. Their numbers are variously stated, but in the aggregate, exclusive of masters, is about 12,000, not including boiler-makers, fitters, moulders, and various classes of labourers. This fearful state of things arises from an unreasonable pourers. This fearful state of things arises from an unreasonable demand on the part of the men in regard to apprentices and over time; in all other respects they seem to have had every reason to be satisfied. The period chosen is not during the palmy days of engineering but in the face of competition, low prices, spare orders, and even hadruptey. The momentous question is principally whether 4 hours of everwork shall be paid as 5½ hours, as the masters require, or as 8 hours 42 the mon demand, and is the gist of the recent tedious, expensive, and is sane squabble.

when this lamentable dispute is brought to a close, the prime results of the amalgamation will exhibit hundreds of able mechanics gone abroadold situations pre-occupied, more machinery introduced to supersede labour, and all their present bright prospects faded into the sober reality of a credities poverty.

one of the suicidal acts of the "amalgamated," which will ultimately be felt by them and their posterity, is their taking the best measures to him orders from abroad, for which they will hereafter have to est its bread of carefulness. Their idea of counteracting this will by opening their taken of the counteracting this will by opening their taken of the counteracting t bread of carefulness. Their idea of counteracting this evil by opening their own workshops is excessively Utopian. It is a scheme too gigantic for the thousands, and problematical in the hands of a few hundreds: A single successful instance would not be the rule, but the exception; and it offer hands that the success even of an individual in any new trade or profession is the ultimate rain of imitative thousands.

We have thus fairly delivered our sentiments in regard to the man, are, however, not satisfied that the masters have adopted the very test course. The Amalgamated Society is ostensibly a "benefit society,"

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A joint on Tuesd Mr. Sirr,

holding out the prospect of superannuation to certain classes of its members. To this object it should have confined itself; but under the circumstances Mr. Sydney Smith has proved himself a very indifferent mediator in the course he has pursuaded the masters to adopt. He is too sharp-practiced, violent, severe, and uncompromising. In their turn, the masters have now become dictators under this evil generalship. The "amalgamated," who comprise the best hands, are violently opposed to the few parties admitted to the workshops, under submission to signing the Smithouian protest. Theonly way left, therefore, appears to be to tear it down, it is from them, and treat with those men who choose to return after such a tedious length of idleness to all, and unhappiness and corroding care and distress to many hundreds of married men and their families, totally unconnected with the Amalgamated Society.

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on, The As the Earl of Derby, in his manifesto in the House of Lords, stated that it would be his policy, for the present at least, to lay aside the great political questions, and deal with those practical questions of social and legal reform that are admitted by all parties to be desirable, we may be permitted to indulge a hope that the bill for the Reform of the Patent Law will be passed without much further delay. At the present time, the cheapening and improving of our patent system becomes a momentous national question, seeing that unless patents are rendered generally accessible by the middle of April to those inventors who exhibited new inventions at the Great Exhibition under the Provisional Protection Act, they most of them will have been induced to exhibit and forfeit their inventions under promises that have not been fulfilled; for not only was it promised that they should have legal security against piracy during the Exhibition, but they were given to understand that the Patent Laws would be reformed, and patents cheapened, before the year of protection should have expired. Many foreigners in this way entrusted the fate of their inventions to the Great Exhibition, and therefore it becomes a point of honcur for Prince Alebert and the Commissioners, the Government and the nation, to take care these parties shall not have to complain of dishonourable treatment in this respect.

The sale of Foreign, Welsh, and Irish ores, at Swansea will, upon the quarter ending the 31st inst., show a further decrease of 519 tons; it exhibited to end Dec. last a falling off of 3707 tons on that quarter, so that the actual decrease during the last six months is no less then 4206 tens.

less than 4226 tons.

The decline is owing chiefly to non-arrivals from South Australia; The decline is owing chiefly to non-arrivals from South Australia; the usually prolific Burra Burra, the Kapunda and Tungkillo not having sold any; the Cobre 46, and Santiago 71 tons less, whilst an increase of 319 tons has arrived from the Cuba Mines. Berehaven shows a decrease in quantity of 497 tons, and Knockmahon an increase of 205 tons; Waterloo Slag, an increase of 157 tons, and Dudley a decrease of 137 tons. The Molland Mines sold a parcel during the quarter, 28 tons, for 1911. 2s. Copiapo has 80 tons to sell on the 30th inst.; Baltimore, 131 tons; London Slag, 24 tons; French, 34 tons; the Annotto, 1 ton.

VEGETABLE ORIGIN OF COAL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] Geologists are now, from recent discoveries and observation, in a toler-Geologists are new, from recent discoveries and observation, in a tolerably safe position to prove not only the vegetable origin of coal, but of the comparative geological period at which the several deposits were formed. The theory of the vegetable origin of coal is founded—first, on the regular mineralogical gradation traceable from bog, wood, or peat, through lignite and common bituminous coal to anthracite, on evidences showing that dead vegetable matter, under proper conditions, undergoes consecutive chemical changes, which convert it successively into these several descriptions of coal, and on the constant presence of vegetable remains in rocks of the carboniferous period, and the vegetable structure of the coal itself. In peat there is the organic structure as perfect as in living wood; in lignite the woody fibre is still marked, but less obvious, while bituminous coal obeys the law of true rock or mineral cleavage, in which no vestige of vegetation is visible to the naked eye: but let a thin slice be placed under the microscope, and the most beautiful vegetable structure is apparent. Trees have been found in tertiary beds, having one portion in the state of bog-wood, and another in that of true coal; and in the north of England the compressed stems of trees, of enormous length, are exposed in all positions; gigantic reed-like forms, in a crushed state, are profusely imbedded in the solid rocks; ferus, with their delicate nerves most beautifuly preserved, are to be seen in countless numbers, while here and there may be observed the under part of gigantic roots, their branches radiating to a distance of 60 feet from the parent stem, and their surfaces thickly studded with long fibres, shooting in all directions through the now consolidated mud. With respect to the periods of the coal deposit, they are now generally considered to have been widely various—that of Oporto. is supposed to have been formed at the commencement of the Silurian division of the primary period—that of Great Britain at its close. The ably safe position to prove not only the vegetable origin of coal, but of the

THE NEW COAL TAX.—It is generally believed that the Government contemplate fixing a tax of 1s. 1d. per ton on coal, at the pit's mouth. This is expected to realise a sufficient amount to enable them to take off the malt duty and income tax.

LARGE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty will be ready to contract, on the 23d inst., for the supply, at Jamaica, of 1000 tons of South Wales coal, for her Majesty's steam-vessels; and on the 30th inst. for the following quantities:—Seierra Leone, 3200 tons; Fernando Po, 4500 tons; St. Paul de Loando, 2000 tons; and the Island of Ascension, 2000 tons.

COALS FOR BOMBAY.—The East India House will, on the 17th inst., receive tenders for 3000 tons of West Hartley coal (screened), and Risca Blackvein, Gwythen Charcoal Venn (hand-picked), to be delivered at Bombay for the use of the company's steam navy.

On the 23d inst. the Board of Ordnance will contract for 150 tons of saltpetre.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON BRITISH IRON, &C., INTO PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government contemplate making a great reduction in the present duties on British iron, steel, and machinery of every description, either for railways, steam-boats, or manufactories, which at present are nearly prohibited by the high tariff imposed upon their entry.

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES.—Mr. T. Kenrick, iron-founder, of Edgbaston, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of wrought-iron tubes, which consist in enamelling and glazing the interior surfaces of wrought-iron tubes. For this purpose the patentee employs two compositions—one to form the body, and the other the glazed surface. The body glaze is composed of 100 lbs. of For this purpose the patentee employs two compositions—one to form the body, and the other the glazed surface. The body glaze is composed of 100 lbs. of calcined filints, reduced to a fine powder; 7 bls. borax, also in powder: these ingredients are fused into a mass, and, when cold, ground in water, dried, and mixed with potter's clay in the proportion of 40 lbs. of the composition to 5 lbs. clay, and sufficient water to produce a paste of a creamy consistence. The glaze is to be poured into the tube, and the tube tuned round so as to expose every part of its surface to be covered by the pasty mass. The second glaze is then applied, in a state of powder, over the whole interior surface, and the tube is then heated in a muffle until the glazes are melted. Should the whole of the interior, however, not have been properly covered with the surface glaze, it will be necessary to apply a further quantity of it, and to reheat the tube sufficiently to vitrify the additional quantity so applied. The surface glaze is composed of 160 lbs. Cornish stone, 117 lbs. borax, 35 lbs. soda ash, 35 lbs. saltpetre, 35 lbs. sifted slack lime, 13 lbs. white sand, and 50 lbs, white glass in powder. These several ingredients are calcined together, ground in water, and dried. To 45 lbs. of the mixture, in powder, is then added 1 lb. of soda ash, and that, they are mixed together in hot water, and, when dried, produce a powder which is used as above directed. The patentee observes, in conclusion, that the surfaces of cast-iron tubes have heretofore been enamelled and glazed, and that, therefore, he claims the enamelling and glazing, in the manner described, the interior surfaces of wrought-iron tubes only.

A joint deputation from the Electric Telegraph Company and the Irish Sabmarine Telegraph Company had an interview with Mr. Secretary Walpole on Tuesday, at the Home-office. The deputation consisted of Lord Erskins, Mr. Sirr, Mr. G. Lathom Browne, and Colonel Wylde, directors; Mr. West, engineer; and Mesers. Bobert Wilson and L. H. Winckworth, solicitors.

ON THE MINERAL FEATURES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF CONNEMARA, COUNTY GALWAY .- No. VI.

BY PIERRE J. FOLEY, M.E.

The geological features of Shannaunafola (part of the estate of C. St. George, Esq., M.P.), is composed of sub-crystalline limestone (blue and grey), impure limestone, calcareous flags and schist, grauwacke slates and rocks, conglomerated beds, granite, porphyry, greenstone, and trap, the most of which pass insensibly into each other, rendering it almost impossible to know where the one ends or the other begins. The chemical actions of this district are fed transversely in the east and west fractures, and in the north and south, splits are filled longitudinally in the direction of their solvents. As the strata are highly impregnated with sulphurets, and of a decomposing character, the heaves in the formation favour the accumulation of the metal. The veins, or lodes, for the most part bear east and west, and underlie north about 2 feet in a fathom, the matrix being blende, carbonate of lime, white-ivon ore, mundic, and small crystals of quartz; the predominant metal is sulphuret of copper, crystallized in tetrahedrons, and some minute specks of lead are intermixed through the whole. A rake vein of primary limestone cuts at right angles through the country, having its hanging wall of a hard crystalline character, and keeps a regular course of about 36 feet in breadth for some miles, on which some workings were carried on by the Danes, the extent of which is not known, as they have filled in with rubbish. The mineral crystals in the fractures, and the pieces of the abounding strata found in the veins, as well as the conducting metalliferous channels, cross-courses, &c., &c., which are to be seen in this property, prove very satisfactorily the laws of terrestrial physics, treated upon in Mr. Evan Hopkins's work on Terrestrial Magnetism; and as Nature is ruled by the laws and order of the Creator, we should repudinte the idea of disorder in the formation of the earth, and throw overboard the fiery origin of mineral and rocky substances. I beg leave to state that those irregularities of strata, in the districts repor The geological features of Shannaunafola (part of the estate of C. St.

FOREIGN MINES, AND THE LABOUR MARKET.

FOREIGN MINES, AND THE LABOUR MARKET.

About "60 years since," mining was a business which, like many other trades, was supposed to be indigenous in Cornwall, Wales, Derbyshire, or Northumberland. As the demand for metals increased, speculation took a wider range at home. New counties were included within its scope; still, small as the exportation of English goods was under Napoleon's continental states got their supplies of metal. On the conclusion of peace, inquiries being made, revealed the scientific skill of the miners at the Hartz, in Saxony, Silesia, and other districts. But a change had taken place in England, owing to the familiarity of our engineers with steam power, which gave to England a supremacy that could not be disowned. More correctly, we should say that the concentrated power exempt from interruptions, which steam affords, gave a supremacy formerly unknown to certain districts in England. In others, knowledge and machinery had alike made little progress.

ruptions, which steam affords, gave a supremacy cornery unation tail tain districts in England. In others, knowledge and machinery had alike made little progress.

The efforts of all other countries are now specially and unremittingly directed to the acquisition of the style of mining in which England excels. The antiquated schools of Germany and Paris are now generally exploded. Machinery and drill upon the English concentrated system are now all over the world; no other can meet the market. This is the secret of the many mining companies which come to England no less for capital than for skill. The colonies naturally carry off the best. Two of our best men have recently left for Australia, and California has its share. Even the East Indies has made its demand, and when railways advance will probably ask for more. A demand is now expected from the continent, where but few companies have as yet been formed, but where, if we err not, some are founding. This is a deserved compliment for the miners of our metalliferous districts. Theoretical knowledge is widely spread, but the knowledge of the way how to keep a working party together, of how tools should be handled—in short, of the drill required to get through large masses of rock—is exclusively English. The extension of the field opens room for promotion. Younger men will succeed at home earlier to well-paid situations than before. Science has already been popularised; and thus trained in two of the best schools, these will, in their turns, furnish candidates for distant services. If the peace of the continent be preserved, there will soon be a large demand for metals in Europe, and well managed rich mines are by no means numerous in any country.

MINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

MINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

In another column we have given some particulars respecting the mining operations on Lake Superior; and the following information, obtained from the latest accounts from America, will prove useful to capitalists, as the subject is becoming of some interest in this country.

The most productive mine is stated to belong to the Boston and Petersburg Mining Company. It commenced work in 1846, with a capital of \$110,000, and in 1849 divided \$60,000 amongst the shareholders; in 1850, \$84,000; in 1851, \$60,000 will, it is said, be available for distribution. The shares of \$18\frac{1}{2}} each are worth \$100.

The North-West Mining Company ranks next in importance. Opera-

worth \$100.

The North-West Mining Company ranks next in importance. Operations were commenced in 1849, with a capital of \$80,000, and in the same year the nett proceeds from the sale of copper amounted to about \$5000; in 1850, to about \$32,000; and in 1851, to upwards of \$50,000. The company own a large tract of mineral land, upon which two valuable veins have been opened and others discovered.

The Minnesota Mining Company has its property near the Ontonagon river, about 40 miles westward of the two preceding mines, whence very large blocks of native copper have been taken. It commenced working in the autumn of 1848 with a capital of above \$90,000. The shares of \$30 now sell for \$150.

The Copper Falls Mining Company has a large tract of land and several veins of ore, which are now being worked with success. The shares sell for \$10 each.

There are several other mines, known as the Bohemian, Quincy, Doug-

self for \$10 each.

There are several other mines, known as the Bohemian, Quincy, Douglas, Houghton, and Albion—all of which are said to be in excellent work.

STRAM-ENGINES.—Mr. J. E. McConnell, C.E., of Wolverton, in specifying his new patent for improvements in locomotive steam-engines and railway axles, parts of which are applicable to stationary and marine steam-engines, claims—1. The constructing, forming, and shaping of the pistons of steamengines of malleable iron or steel.—2. The construction of steam cylinders with their valve faces, steam, and exhaust ports, steam chest and casings, and also their cylinder covers of wrought-iron.—3. Phe construction of the several parts of steam-engines, known under the names of valve rods, piston rods, and connecting rods, each of wrought-iron, or malleable iron, or steel, tabular or holoux—4. The supplying of atmospheric air to the fuel or fiame after it has left the surface of the fire by means of tubular stays inserted in and adapted to the fire-box.—5. The indenting of locomotive boilers immediately over the crank axls.—6. The adaption of an apparatus placed in the smoke-box of adocomotive boiler for heating the water before it enters the boiler, both by the heated gases that pass through the smoke-box as well as by the exhaust steam.—7. The "steeling" of the journals of railway axles, and also the manufacture of hollow axles from lap-jointed tubes welded, rolled, and formed as described.—8. The manufacture of hollow railway axles, of increased thickness at certain parts, from lap-welded tubes rolled and shaped as described.—9. The manufacture of solid iron axles encased with steel.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES—(From a Correspondent).—A gentleman at Withyham, in Sussex, has lately invented a new and economical description of reliway carriage, which requires neither engine, tender, or driver, and is propelled upon a most simple principle; and as its speed may be made to exceed that of the express trains, the patentee has also constructed the model of a contrivance to prevent the possibility of a carriage escaping from the rails, which is thought would be most desirable and satisfactory to the public, if also applied to some of the high embankments on the ordinary railways. Some of the principal noblity in the county have interested themselves in the affair, and submitted the invention, plans, and model to an eminent engineer for approval and improvement. The only thing to be regretted is that the carriages can only be made to travel one stage of eight or ten miles and back, and are, therefore, considered to be suitable in mining districts, and likely to te tried in Norway.

Original Correspondence.

THE IRON TRADE OF SPAIN.

Sm,—Having remarked that you take much interest in mining affairs in Spain, I imagine it may be agreeable to your readers to know a little about the famous iron mines of Biscay; and I, consequently, forward you a few remarks concerning them, and the iron trade in general here. The principal mines are those of Somorostro, in the Monte Trimo, about two principal mines are those of Somorostro, in the Monte Trimo, about two leagues from here, and about two miles from the point of embarkation. They form a sort of rabbit warren on a large scale, occupying an oval space of half a league by a quarter. The workings are extremely irregular, and the mine proprietors numerous, so much so that it has been found impossible to mark the concessions—the greater part remaining open to dispute. The Catalan forgemasters distinguish three sorts of mineral—all peroxides. The best for their purpose is soft to the touch and soils the fingers. The consumption is said to be about 30,000 to 40,000 tens a year, yielding about 32 per cent. of hammered iron. Other mines are in considerable deposits in the Montes del Morro, Ollargon, and Iturrigorri, within half a mile or a mile of Bilbao.

Up to 1849, the exportation was prohibited. Since then it has been

The best for their purpose is soft to the touch and soils the fingers. The consumption is said to be about 30,000 to 40,000 cot so, year, yielding about 32 per cent. of hammered iron. Other mines age in considerable deposits in the Montes del Morro, Ollargon, and Iturzigorri, within half a mile or a mile of Bilbao.

Up to 1849, the exportation was prohibited. Since then it has been free, and the ore has fairly worked its way into the French market—50 vessels having left this port last year. An English house has been established here, whose advertisements I have seen in your Journal. Propries or of various mines have latterly also been opening the road to the introduction of this mineral into the British trade; an ore yielding above 50 per cent. in the furrance, and working with about cent. per cent. on the pig produced, and about 7 per cent. of limestone on the mineral, they offered to put on board for 7s. per ton, of 2400 lbs. With cleaser return freights by the vessels bringing goods and coals from London, Liverpool. Newsestle, and Cardiff, the mineral might have been pat into various British works at a less price than the Ulverstone mineral. There is also a very interesting fact connected with these ores, and to which the Franch romasters are now particularly alive—viz.; that at a given per centsge, and under similar circumstances, the consumption of charcoal is less than with the quantity of compact hematics.

But in Spain who can tell what the merrow may bring forth? The newborn trade was strangled on the 10th of this month by "Real Orden," imposing heavy duties on its exportation. You may be awayen, more or less, what a Royal decree in Spain means. It is generally an act for the bonefit of some particular interest; and, at best, is a very partial sort of legislation, even with an honest and capable minister.

The mineral sent to France goes to the western coast, more especially to the Laude. The decree has been issued at the petition of the bonefit of some particular interest; and, at best, is a very part

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—I have refrained from touching on this subject, although I knew the communications from a "Miner" (Redruth), were wholly wrong as to the respected firm of Messrs. Mason and Elkinton; they have been regular buyers now for 144 months, conforming to the practice established for conducting the ticketing sales of copper ore, and have conducted their business to the satisfaction of every mining company whose ores they have purchased. They have not cavilled, nor have they been cavilled with, and it is the wish of all true miners that they may go on as they hitherto have done, and prosper accordingly. The case has been widely different with Messrs. Bankart's company, who appointed a gentleman of Redruth, of undoubted qualifications, to perform the united duties of cashier and assay master, having passed all his days in the two capacities. Whether done from motives of economy or favouritism it is not for me to say, but I do this that the appointment of his son, a youth wholly unqualified by any experience as a sample taker to fill such a responsible and arduous office, was most injudicious, and doing so has tended very considerably to place the company in the fix they appear to be in at this moment in the Cornish ticketings. Messrs. Bankart first purchased copper ore at the ticketing, Redruth, on the 4th December last, their purchase for that month being 714 tons, amounting to 3451l. 4s. 6d.; for January it had dwindled down to 180 tons, and 732l. 2s.; during February it rose again to 626 tons, 2477l. 2s. 6d.; and at the sale of 4th March they put in no ticket. Among the variety of rumours afloat are—first, that the sampler being inexperienced could not be allowed to take samples, or weigh for any other company than his own; secondly, that the small amount of tonnage purchased by them from several mines were not weighed off and carried away to the shipping port in regular course, occasioning thereby very considerable inconvenience to the mines, which required the floor room for the subsethe shipping port in regular course, occasioning thereby very considerable inconvenience to the mines, which required the floor room for the subsequent samplings, and in some instances were put to extra expense of carriage by this annoying irregularity; consequently their tickets were ob-

riage by this annoying irregularity; consequently their tickets were objected to being received from one quarter or another, until the sale above alluded to, when they ceased to offer.

It being the interest of every miner to encourage competition, the fact of a tenth company coming into the market was hailed by all with great satisfaction; and, doubtless, if Messrs. Bankart had confirmed to the old-satablished and wholesome regulations that govern the Cornish tickettings for the sale of copper ore, they would have come in for that full share of the great benefits that are said to arise therefrom. If they can take out 17 per cent. more metal or profit than any one else, the field is open to them to do so; but to come forward as one out of ten, and expect to turn the other nine topsy-turvey, to pay no regard to the established rules that govern the whole proceedings, and attempt customs of their own wholly at variance therewith, neither the smelting companies or miners could for a moment countenance or allow.

Thus stands the matter at present. It is to be hoped that all will be set right, and by thus early coming to a proper anderstanding, we may not lose one competitor from among the small number existing. There may be some abuses that require rectifying, which can only be done by busness men in a business-like gentlemanly manner, by having the points mooted to them in a proper way, and supported by testimony as to facts.

Then comes a due consideration of them by the general body, and what

dires reforming will, doubtless, receive attention, and be rectified. That uch may be the result in the present case is the sincere wish of—

March 9.

Argus (of Truro).

P.S.—A shareholder in Wheal Arthur complains that the expense of sampling 50 tons of copper ore is 15%, and that 100 tons would not be 20%. Surely, he must mean including the shipment.

KYMER'S WATER GRATE-MR. LEIGHTON'S IMPROVEMENTS IN DRIVING MACHINERY.

Sin.—A pressure of business has prevented me from continuing my remarks on copper smolting, but, I trust, I shall be able to resume the subject very shortly; in the meantime, noticing some letters from "Hydra" and "Hydro-Carbon," I feel called upon to state some circumstances explanatory of the subject they are discussing. The failure of the trial with Kymer's water grate, on board the Hydra, Government steamer, was owing to the slipping of the leathern belt used for driving the fans. One day only was allowed for this trial, which was to have commenced at 7 o'clock, A.M. Some time after 8 o'clock, new leathern belts, that had never been in use, came on board. I leave it to any parties conversant with such matters to judge what chance of success there was that day. This, and other circumstances, led Mr. Leighton to devise some better mode of communicating high velocities to machinery than the uncertainty of belts or the clattering and breaking of cog-wheels. He proposed to fix on the shaft of a fan four small eccentrics, at four different right angles, and to have a large drum, with four waving rims, fixed upon it to correspond with the

of a fan four small eccentries, at four different right angles, and to have a large drum, with four waving rims, fixed upon it to correspond with the four eccentries, so that in revolving they shall always be in close contact. If he had had the means of perfecting this movement for fans, he intended to have recommended it for working the Archimedian screw-propellers. He determined, whenever a fan was to be permanently used, to have a small separate steam cylinder to work it; so that by turning on more steam or shuting off a portion, the speed of the fan could be regulated with the greatest ease and nicety. He contrived a new form of boiler, to be worked by a blast, which would have generated steam with extraordinary rapidity and with the greatest possible economy of fuel. In these designs, he had it in contemplation to furnish the ship's company with a supply of fresh water, by taking from the boilers a 1½ in, iron gas pipe, and conveying it it in contemplation to furnish the ship's company with a supply of fresh water, by taking from the boilers a 1½ in. ivon gas pipe, and conveying it entirely round the ship's side, about 2 feet below the surface of the water, and back into the vessel, with a stop-cock at the end of it. When this cock is turned on, the pressure of steam in the boiler would keep a stream of water flowing from the pipe. Of course, while this is going on, the engineer will find that his steam is running down, but to compensate this, he has but to increase the speed of the fan. When the requisite supply of water has been obtained, and the stop-cock closed, the steam will again rise, when the speed of the fan must be reduced; thus the engineer, by a slight touch of the finger, can adjust the supply to the demand. Mr. Leighton also contrived a simple apparatus for cooking the provisions by taking steam from the boilers. Speaking of provisions, I will briefly state, in conclusion, that he has a method of preserving meat without using salt, and of drying green vegetables and roots so as to preserve them in a wholesome state, any length of time, and in all climates.—Precursor: March 8.

GAS-TESTING APPARATUS.

Sin,—In consequence of its having been desired to provide an apparatus, by means of which a given measure—say, of coal gas—could be consumed, and its products retained, I conceive the arrangement now submitted would answer every intended purpose:—We have here three gasometers; A, con-

taining the combustible; B, the supporter of com-bustion; and D, the proof combustion ducts which last process is car-ried on in the glass re-ceiver, C, by the following means:—B, being supplied with atmo-speric air, the same can be conveyed down the tube, b, to the lower part of C; while in like manner carburetted hydrogen gas will flow from A, along a, to the small nounted with wire gauze.

a A, along a, to the small gas burner enclosed within a metal chimney surmounted with wire gauze. But, as the combustion would soon be overpowered by the production of carbonic acid, nitrogen, and steam (appropriately designated by Mr. C. W. Williams "the water of combustion"), these are withdrawn by the tendency given to the gasometer, D, to rise by proper weights, withdrawing the products from the top of C, along the tube, d, c, to the gasometer. To set the apparatus to work, after supplying A with gas, and B with air, the union-joint, d, is to be slackened, and the receiver, C, raised out of the metal cup, e, e; the gas and the air being then turned on by the stopcocks, a, b, the jet must be lighted, and the receiver, C, quickly replaced, and all joints made good. The cup, e, e, may be supplied with a water or mercury joint. It will, therefore, be seen that as A and B descend, D will rise. The contents of D being expanded by heat, an arrangement may be made to refrigerate both C and D. It will also be noticed that the products will not be chemically correct, as much unused atmospheric air must pass from C to D; it will, likewise, be minus the contents of C, and the condensed "water of combustion."

But it is possible that such an apparatus might give good proximate re-

But it is possible that such an apparatus might give good proximate results, and evidence which of several gases used for illuminating purposes were richest in carbon; and as this is a subject now engaging much public attention, every assistance that can be afforded to quicken and render certain these experimental trials deserves, and will doubtless receive, encouragement.—Henry Dircks: Moorgate street, City, March 5.

THE ACCIDENT AT HORSEHAY IRON-WORKS, SALOP.

THE ACCIDENT AT HORSEHAY IRON-WORKS, SALOP.

Sia,—Reading the report of the accident to the blast-furnace at these works, in your Journal of the 28th of February, I was at a loss to understand Mr. Noah Wilkes stating the bursting of the water tuyere. Does he mean bursting or burning? I have had upwards of 500 made within the last eight or ten years, and never had one accident by bursting, but have burnt out hundreds. The inlet and outlet pipes are safety-valves to the tuyere; the head of water should be at least 30 ft., and the in-pipe a little larger than the out: in the best tuyeres the inlet pipe is made to carry the water inside, near to the end of the tuyere. The closing the top of the furnace had nothing whatever to do with the accident. In my opinion, the leaking of the tuyere would wet some of the cinder, and, by the running of the iron in the hearth, would dislodge the cinder, and that falling into the melted iron, would be sufficient to cause a terrific explosion, similar to the accidents that happen to the refinery by the man taking up a small piece of cinder in the bucket, when throwing water over the melted metal, to raise the cinder.

piece of cinder could not be more than an inch cube: it blew out 30 cwts. of iron in a melted state, and several pieces of iron higher than the roof, weighing from 8 to 10 cwts., making an appearance as if a bomb shell had fallen.—March 8.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Sin,-I think "Hydra" is perfectly correct in his conclusions.

Sin,—I think "Hydra" is perfectly correct in his conclusions. There cannot, perhaps, be a better form of propeller for steamers than the Archimedian screw; but, certainly, a better mode of application is wanted. I have thought of using four screws, two on each side; two to project forward from the bottom, being one under each bow, and the other two to project aft. Each of these to be worked by a separate cylinder and gearing. There is a great number of old men-of-war laid up about the several dock-yards, many of these, no doubt, fit for service as steam batteries. For this service no rigging would be required; I would, therefore, take out their lower mast, and would strengthen the vessels forward with extra timbers, well braced with iron, so that they might be used occasionally to run other vessels down, without doing themselves much damage. Into these ships I would put very powerful engines, fixed close down to the bottom of the vessel; these, with the machinery, supply of fuel, and a good stock of shot, would be a sufficient ballast, leaving all the upper part of the ahip to be used as butteries. Officers, pilots, engineers, and gunners, would form a permanent ship's company; the remainder of the crew, who might be for the most part abla-bodied landsmen, to work the guns, to be shipped as occasion required, and might be raised by offering liberal bounties, in proportion to the risk and immergency of the service. The ostensible object of this armament to be the defence of the coast; but in the event of war,

I would not keep them waiting idly to act on the defensive, but would dispatch them to dash unawares into the enemies' ports, and annihilate any incipient symptom of a flotilla fitting for the invasion of England. This mode of warfare, or, as the French would likely call it, coup de vapeur d'eau, would not, perhaps, be deemed worthy of Briton's naval glory of the olden school; but in the present day it certainly would be the most politic. British boasting should now be of a higher order—those of preminence in mining and engineering industry, of a numerous body of the most expert and skilful mechanics, the most capacious workshops, and the finest set of tools and machinery in the world.

most expert and skilful mechanics, the most capacious workshops, and the finest set of tools and machinery in the world.

There can be no objection to the young men of the present day being drilled and practising rifle shooting; that, perhaps, would do them as much good as spending their leisure time in playing at cricket and rowing boats on the Thames. Evening drillings in the parks, or on the commons, in the neighbourhood of London, enlivened by military bands, would not prove altogether unattractive as promenades for the fair sex. In conclusion, I beg to remark that there can be but one opinion, which would be the most preferable—preventing an enemy crossing the Channel, or having to fight him after he had landed upon our shores?

Hydro Carbon.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, in Great Winchester-street, yesterday, the 12th instant.

JOHN CATTLEY, Esq. (the governor of the company) in the chair.

John Cattley, Esq. (the governor of the company) in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Henry Cattley) read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

From the report, it appeared that the arrangement made at the last meeting for abandoning the farming operations of the company, had been partially carried out, and that no inconvenience would arise from the measures resolved upon in London. The course of the company's affairs had been generally favourable. The obligation to pay for the tenant's produce having ceased, the expenses had rapidly diminished in the colony. The nett amount received in London for the year 1851 for wool was 779!. Is. The last call of 10s, per share had been very nearly expended. The only liability in the colony was the repayment of a loan of 1000!, and 200! for the jetty at Emu Bay. From the hope of remittances, the directors expected that no further call would be made. The land sold in the colony was 4144 acres, for which 8047!, was paid, and out of which 2879!, had been paid for sales since the last meeting. The annual rental now amounted to 318!. The sale of live stock amounted to 2189!, for 1850. The live stock on hand on the 30th of June, 1851, was 113 horses, 2825 cattle, and 6179 sheep. The gold discovery had not affected the company, further than causing a considerable rise in all kinds of produce in Van Diemen's Land, of which their tenantry had received the advantage. The report concluded by a recommendation that a certain number of shares, long in arrears, should be forfeited.

The report of the committee was also read to the meeting, which was generally favourable to the measurement of the directors.

should be forfeited.

The report of the committee was also read to the meeting, which was generally favourable to the management of the directors.

After some discussion, the report of the directors and that of the committee

After some discussion, the report of the directors and that of the committee were adopted unanimously.

The CHARIMAN regretted that the report was not more favourable. All he could say was that their affairs had been honestly managed, if they had not been as successful in their undertakings as was expected. This feeling, he was happy to say, had actuated the committee of inquiry. (Applause.)

Mr. Richardson had no doubt that the change of management in the colony would lead to a great saving, and would much tend to increase the value of their property.

In the Halls of the transfer o

sent to the parties, but that a specific time should be allowed to each party to redeem them.

The four directors—vis.: Messrs Alexander, Cattley, Cure, and Richardson, and the two auditors, Messrs. Baber and Hooper, were re-elected unanimously.

The Charman, in answer to a question, said their object now was to let their lands well, which generally ended in a sale. The company had now a rental of 800?. They were in the habit of taking long bills for lands, and some of their lands were, he was happy to say, most valuable. He hoped the sale of their stock would realise 10,000?, besides which, they had 6000? In bills; which circumstances lead him to hope that no further call would be made. Their object now would be to make as much as possible of their land, and keep the expenditure down as low as possible.

Mr. BLACKETT then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was seconded by Mr. RICHARDSON, and passed unanimously.

REGISTERED PROVISIONALLY

THE IRISH SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY TO BE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

nunction with the Electric Telegraph Company, who
England, Scotland, and Wales.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each -all paid.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each -all paid.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL TALBOT DE MALAHIDE
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HOW'H
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MASSEREENE AND FERRARD
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT ST. LAWRENCE
R. R. GUINNESS, Esq., Dublin, director of the National Bank, Ireland
D. F. BRADY, Esq., M.D., director of the Irish Mining Company, Dublin
H. BRIDGEMAN, Esq., J.P., County of Clerc.

H. BRIDGEMAN, Esq., J.P., County of Clare.

DIBRECORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE
Colonel G. LANDMANN, R.E., Shacklewell
Colonel RICHARD WRIGHT WARREN, Stent Lodge, Harmondsworth
H. BRIDGEMAN, Esq., J.F., County of Clare
JOHN BILLING, Esq., Reading
GEORGE WALTER, Esq., Blackheath-road
EDWARD HOARE SIRR, Esq., Temple
M. M. MACLEAN, Esq., 75, King William-street, City
G. LATHOM BROWNE, Esq., 61 Torrington-square
ALFRED ACHESON, Esq., 102, Leadenhall street

Spooner. Attwood, and Co., London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all lis Branches.
Solicitors.

Mossrs. Pearce, Philhps, Winckworth, and Poarce, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.

ENGINEER—Charles West, Esq. | SECRETARY—W. Morgan, Esq.

Offices,—38, Parliament-street, Westminster; Commercial-buildings, Dublin

OFFICES.—38, Parliament-street, Westminstor; Commercial-buildings, Dublin.

The object of the present company is to construct a submarine telegraph, connecting Ireland with England, upon an improved principle, which combines the great essentials, economy, certainty, and durability.

The importance, nay necessity, of telegraphs to society, is so fully admitted, that it is unaccessary here to enter upon the subject. Of the practicability of submarine telegraphs there is now no longer any doubt—the delly operation of that across the Straits of Dover being at once a proof of the possibility and importance of such undertakings.

As an investment, a telegraph connecting England with Ireland must be profitable. The geographical position of the latter country points her out as the shortest, and consequently the most advantageous route for American traffic. The establishment of a line of steamers between New York and the west coast of Ireland, which is now determined upon, would alone justify and demand the construction of the proposed telegraph. But when the intimate connection which exists between the two nations, daily increased by the immigration into Ireland of English capitalists, the continual demands of commerce, and the hourly requirements of the Government for the receipt of intelligence or the conveyance of commands, are taken into calculation, there can be no question as to the profits to be derived from this undertaking.

A reciprocal contract has been entered into with the Electric Telegraph Company of a most favourable nature. Thus, by means of this grand connecting link in the great chain of electric intelligence, Belfast, Glasgow, Leeds, Limerick, Cork, Galway, Dablin, Marchaster, Liverpool, and all important towns in both countries, will be brought into instantaneous communication, at a tariff so low as te encourage an almost domestic use of talegraphic communication.

stantaneous communication, at a tariff so low as te encourage an amost comestic use of talegraphic communication.

Contracts have also been entered into for the completion of the telegraph, which is already in progress, and will be laid down between Holyhead and Dublin early in May.

Applications for shares may be made to Mr. John Halse, stockbroker, 15, Finch-lane, London; Messra. Shaw and Co., stockbrokers, Dublin; to the solicitors, at their offices, 16, St. Swithin's-lane, London; or to the secretary, at the London office, 38, Parliament-street, Westminster.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value either of railway or mining property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The bead 5te ultimate value of a railway depends upon its cost, traffic, and expenditure—the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies—the requirements for additional capital, and other causes, wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day.

With respect to mines, many of the copper, this, and lead-producing mines of Contwell and Wales are paying regular dividends every two months, which, at present prices, would pay the purchaser \$\frac{1}{2}\$ feer cent. There are other mines where discoveries have been already made, and the works antificiently advanced to justify the certainty of a growt improvement in their present value. But in mining, as well as railway property, a practical knowledge of all the details which constitute legitimate value is essential to the selection of the astest and most eligible security.

Every information afforded to capitalists, and purchases or sales effected upon the best terms.

James S. TRIPP & CO., Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's—lane, Lombard-street,—Established 1839.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK (Incorporated by Charter),

Continues to ALLow—
ON DEPOSITS for six months, 3 per cent. per annum; and on sums for she
ods and at call—interest varying with the amount and time in Bank;

lods and at call—interest varying with the amount.

And GRANTS—
CASH CREDITS for indefinite periods, on sufficient securities, at 1 per cent. com.
nission half-yearly on the amount of the credit, and 5 per cent. per annum interest on
he balance only at debit; and
LOANS for short periods on marketable securities, at rates varying with the circum-

Every additional information, and forms for opening accounts, &c., will be supple to Bank and its Brancies, or sent by post on application.

By order of the Court of Directors.

HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

PAR CONSOLS MINE, -CORNWALL In 6400 shares. -On the "Cost-book" System.

In 6460 shares.—On the "Cost-book" System.

Captain John Pucker, Manager.

From October, 1846, to December, 1850, sales of ore, &c., £417,725, and dividend paid. £115,884; from December, 1850, to December, 1851, alse of ore, &c., £22,763. The last four monthly dividends to 31st December, 1851, at the rate of £2 8s, per share per annum, was dechered the 2d inst. The two months' sales and profits to 29th Eq., 1852, are on the same scale; besides the dividends, there has been paid out of the profit between £30,000 and £40,000 for engines, plint, &c. (including a new 80-inch engine lately, at a cost of about £4000), the balance of undivided profits carried to the next account is £2052. There are large reserves of ore, and the mine never looked better. The last five years' profit was £76,932, or on the average £15,386 per annum, or £2 8s, per share. The dividends are payable three times a year, and may be received in London. The next will be due in July. Only one share (1-128th) has been sold since Nov., 1860, and no share would now be offered, but that the decease of a proprietor requires the discharge of morrgage incumbrances on real property; a part of his interest is, in consequence, to be disposed of, but the executor will still retain a very large majority. A limited number of shares is, therefore, offered at a price to pay the purchaser, on the average of the last five years, about 18 per cent. per annum.

Applications to be made to Mr. Geo. Thomas, at 8 Winchester-house, Old Broad-strest, where the last report can be seen, and from whem parties desiring to invest can obtain orders for the linspection of the mine by their own agents.—March 8, 1862.

GREAT BROADOAK CONSOLS MINE,— In the parish of BROADOAK, between LISKEARD and BODMIN. Divided into 3000 shares, at £1 per share.

In the parish of BROADOAK, between LISKEARD and BODMIN.

Divided into 3000 shares, at £1 per share.

(A great portion of which are already taken by respectable parties.)

This Mine is situate near the turnpike-road half way between Liskeard and Bodmin and is in a highly metalliferous district, held under lease from the Hon. Ann Barones Granville, of Dropmore, Bucks, for the term of 2! years, at 1-15th dues. The extent of the sett is rarely surpassed, being nearly two miles on the run of the lodes. The work already done and available amounts to £800, which is reimbursed.

The two lead lodes already discovered are far beyond the ordinary description—bne of which was accidentally discovered by the streamers, and somewhat assimilates to the Great Wheal Rose, whose riches have been so enormous, carrying a similar splendid flookan, 18 inches wide, with rich stones of aliver-lead ore disseminated throughout, the produce of which, for silver and lead, is about £25 per ton. The two copper hodes are equally encouraging, and it is believed the mine will be in rich and profitable working at a very early period, as the ore is already seen at surface.

Water power is unlimited, having the River Fowey passing through the sett: and, from her peculiar position, a saving of several thousand pounds per annum will be effected—no steam power being required. The turnpike-road also adjoins the sett: and from her peculiar position, a saving of several thousand pounds per annum will be effected—no steam power being required. The turnpike-road also adjoins the sett: accusiderable advantage in conveying the ore to market.

The owner of the sett reserves 500 shares, agreeably to the terms of the Cost-book, and the whole meney received on the remaining 2500 shares will be strictly devoted to the purposes of the purchase of the sett, the working of the mine, and other incidental expenses connected therewith, under the control of a Committee of Management, to be elected at a General Meeting of shareholders.

The sett has been inspected by th

GREAT WHEAL AGAR CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE,—LANIVET AND LUXILLION, CONNWALL. Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit & per share. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES,-14, UNION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET.

OFFICES,—14, UNION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET.

This extensive set is situated in the parishes of Lanivet and Luxillion, near St. Austell, and is granted to the present proprietors by the Hon. Anna Maria Agar. It is bounded on the east by the well known Trebell Consols, which adjoins Wheal Messer, Tretoil, and Tregullon Mines. Three strong tin lodes have already been discovered whithin a few at thoms of each other, one of which was worked to the depth of 20 fathoms only, and several hundred pounds worth of the ore raised, and of the richest quality. The lodes are found ombedded in; strata where the killas and granite meet, similar to South as West Caradon, Carn Brea, and Tresavean Mines, which are well-known to be the richest in the county.

The metalliterous district of this sett, together with the relative position it bears to the rich and productive tin mines in the neighbourhood, coupled with the preceding facts, render it apparent that no similar undertaking over presented more favourable features, as a small outlay only will be required to bring it into a dividend paying state.

** The Mine is at work, and there are 15 tons of very rich tin ore at surface.

Applications for prospectuses and shares can be made to M. Win. Cowan, stock and sharebroker, 10, Tokenhouse yard; or to the Secretary, Mr. Prilebard, at the offices of the Company, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

WHEAL SURPRISE (COPPER).

Divided into 4000 shares.

NOW AT WORK ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

This mine is situate in the parish of Whitchurch, near Tavistock, in the county of Devo, and extends a distance of 600 fathoms east and west, on the course of the lodes, Joining Devon Burra Burra, and running in the same channel with, and parallel to, the lodes of the most productive mines in the Tavistock district—namely, Great Wheal Friendship on the north, which has raised £1,126,562 worth of ore; near, and in the same direction as the Devon Great Conola, When Jack Thomas, Bedford United, Wheal Crebor, Crowndale, Gunnis I ake, &c., lodes which have not only proved productive of immense quantities of copper ore, but paid landsome profits to the adventurers.

Taking into consideration the favourable position of this sett, the strata of ground approximating the granite, the number and character of the lodes, the supply of waterpower available for mechanical and other purposes, are in themselves similicent to command the most favourable result.

Mining operations have been commenced, and preparations are now making for the erection of a powerful water-wheel, in order to prosecute the works with vigour; and it is confidently anticipated that the lodes will soon be developed to a profitable extent.

Application for the unappropriated shares, with copies of reports and all particulars to be made to T. Fuller and Co., 61. Threadneedle-street, London.

TNION NION TIN MINING COMPANY IN THE PARISHES OF ROCHE AND LUXILLION, CORNWALL. Divided into 3000 shares, of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share, to be paid of
The remainder in calls, as shall be required for the purposes of the
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST BOOK PRINCIPLE.
No liability beyond the subscribed amount.

JOHN CROPP, Esq., Park-road, Clipham—Treasurer DANIEL DAVIS, Esq., Spencer-street, Clerkenwell GEORGE MARSHALL, Esq., Rutland-square, Plymouth STEPHEN BROAD, Esq., Ryb Hill, Pecklam JOHN W. WOOD, Esq., Sunney Hill, Berkshire BANKERS—To be fixed at the first meeting of the sharqi BROKER—Wm. Morris, Esq., 17, Throgmorton-street, SECRETARY AND PURSER.—Mr. R. C. Manuel.

OFFICE, - No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON. OFFICE, — No. 28, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

This mine is situated in the neighbourhood of St. Austell, Cornwall, immediately is the east of the Great Beam Tin Mine, where the former proprietors profited abed £40,000, and a much greater sum would have been realised with the present price of the £40,000, and a much greater sum would have been realised with the present price of £60,000 of the most important has been worked on by the ancients for more than 200 fations east and west on the course of this lode, and about 4 or 5 fations below the surface-that being as deep as they could manage to get by manual labour. This was done being the contract when the surface-white later of the consequently, if the prospect were ever so good, it could not in those days be pursued any deeper. As a proof that the old workers had a plenty of tin, may be inferred from the fact that during the isfew months there has been taken out and sold £200 work in from the old mer's refuse. The lodes are traversing through a great extent of low flat land at the had of a valley.

few months there has been taken out and soid \$200 worth from the out their stems. The lodes are traversing through a great extent of low flat land at the head of a valley which has been worked for more than 200 years for stream tin, and found very protein the Is generally allowed that stream the originated from the backs of the lodes, extused by certain changes the earth has undergone, consequently stream tin in the valleys miss come down from the lodes above where it is found. It is a prevailing opinion that the lodes herein mantioned have been the principal ones in producing the stream in being the lodes herein mantioned have been the principal ones in producing the stream in being find that the stream is a decomposed granite, easy for exploring; hitterto there has been a difficulty in obtaining a set for mining, the ground being parcelled out in small allotment to the streamers, the present proprietors have been very fortunate in obtaining a set is exploring the lodes in depth at a royalty of 1-18th. They propose creeting a small stame again to stak the shaft. 30 fathoms deep, in the most judicious and economical meaning to stake the shaft. 30 fathoms deep, in the most judicious and economical design to the propose dividing it into 3000 ahares, reserving to themselves, they did not shaft in the state of the public at 200, each, to be pand as the purposes of the fine 2000 to be offered to the public at 200, each, to be pand as the purposes of the above and the ten out to the public at 200, each, to be pand as the purposes of the fine and in the source of a short time a parcel of the can be brought in the market for all the parcel and the can be brought in the market for and in the source of a short time a parcel of the can be brought in the market for a shall require, the first deposit to be 5a. per share, to provide for execting the engine.

There is no doubt but after the expanditure of the above named capital it will prevere at an good mine.

The tin is of the first quality, it being grain tin, worth at least £60 per ton. With the present and increasing demand for this class tin, it is probable it will become still nor valuable. A better and more ea y investment is rately to be met with, and m six monits after the engine is set to work, in all probability it will be found a valuable property, which may be worked by a few proprietors, if carried out with the economy as recommended and intended to be pursued.

Reports of emisent mine agents, and plans of the sett, together with samples of the ores, may be seen at the office.

Application for shares to be made at the office, 26, Austinfriars, City, and of Capit. John Webb, St. Austell, Cornwall.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from \$2 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charles orong and discrete secretic Backers, treath (being 21 doors nearer to Charing cross, and directly opposite Bedford-stream solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCH and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROI EXCHANGE (Clo. & Tower area).

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AFE Mine A that, for SAFE AGEN begs to Founde all orde have h Spec Inform

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STRAND adford-atrost, WATCHES, 0, 34, ROYA

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENNINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PERANG, SINGA-PORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 30th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 6th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 36 of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutts on or about the 90th of Murch. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by extra steamers too from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, A.S., and CALCUTTA.

Extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CETLON, ASS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th of March, and of alternate months thereafter—anch passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 1st April, and 1st of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 29th March, and of alternate months thereafter, there conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goeds from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.—The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced).

SPAIN AND PORTIGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraitar, on the 7th, 17th, and 47th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now nly direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and religible, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhail-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

PATENT ROLLED TAPER IRON.

A PRIZE MEDAL at the Great Exhibition, London.

A SILVER MEDAL at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

A SILVER MEDAL at the American Institute, New York.

The MERSEY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, of LIVERPOOL, beg to call the attention of ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS to the ABOVE IRON, which they can roll to any shape or taper required.

TIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—I. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary east-iron, and only 10s. to 12s, per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 16s, per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—Messrs. BAIRDS

The CLTDE IRON COMPANY

Mitto ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY

Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO,

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Bachanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adphil, London to the REAL EXHIBITION

DATENT SAFETY FUSE,—The GREAT EXHIBITION

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has note a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all initiations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmith, Cernwall

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CASTIRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MAONAUGHT WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 45, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 45, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES,—FRUI'S WHART, 20, Upper Thames-street,

TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAM-ENGINES, STEAM-PACKET COMPANIES, BREWERS, AND COAL MERCHANTS.
In consequence of Notice issued under the Sowers Act of 1851, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1859, every furnace employed in the working of steam-engines shall be altered so as to consume its own smoke, the Undersigned would be glad to enter into an ARRANGEMENT with Proprietors of Steam-engines, Coel-Merchants, or any party requiring coal, for a SUPPLY of their GELLIA STEAM-PACKET COAL, shipped at Swansea, which is perfectly free from smoke, thereby avoiding the necessity of altering their existing arrangements.

*** The coal has been satisfactorily tested at Portsmouth, and is in extensive use at one of the largest browerles in South Wales, as also by several steam engines.

Swansea, Dec. 22, 1851.

TO PAPER MAKERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, M. REMOND, 3T, GREAT CHARLES-STREET, BIRMINGHAM, begs to call the attention of Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers to a PATENTED MACHINE, for the MANUFACTURE, of BAOS of an improved description, either in paper or tinfell, which may be seen in operation upon his prevales, The machine is simple in construction, but may feel the most entire that the construction, but may be fined in the operation, and each machine can produce bags of different sizes, not only in heighth but in breath, and the name of the party using the bag may be imprinted them in the construction. Licepuses for its use may be obtained as above.

Birmingham, February 25, 1852.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTUREDS OF
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large seek, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now receed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the ablie, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; making the late of the control of the con

ride of lead, and one equivalent of cauchy white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of exide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead, that could be obtained; and after a paried of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably beiter than the lead against which it was tried.

Sat the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at ivery carly period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to assertian accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as SITY TO ONE HUNDRED—TATS 3, 60 Les. OF EXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFAGE AS 100 Less. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD,—the saving of cost being in the axene proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker—

the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tennand of a valley productive.

"", caused by valleys must into that the am tin below, as been a disalf allotment ing a sett for a small stammonical mode so, the remains of the mins of the mins arket for an arket for a

close layer, nore like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oll ond turnentiae being employed as usual both for work technically called
fatting, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be pecularly suitable.

he Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered sub-te to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good

as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (Mr. RICHARD COORD), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

73, Grey-atreet, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS. Mears. VOIGTLANDER and EVANS, No. 3; LOWNDES-TERRACE, KNIGHTS-BE, respectfully invite their Patrens and the Pablic to INSPECT their wonderful OUTIONS. When viewed through the Starcescape they are not longer-potential, the models, and must be seen to be properly appraciated. Plain, coloured, and well dogmerreotype Portraits at half the usual charge. The trade supplied with red Steroscopes. Artist, E. J. Ekkerings, eight years operator for Mora. Chaute discusseen, and prices acceptained, as 4, Thanet-place, Temaple-bar.

OLD MINES.—W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Deverley, Yockshire, has on show, and in motion when required to prove sheir capabilities, areny MILLS to GRIND MINERAL ORES. Two mills will gaind two tone of graph of the control TOLD MINES W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Beverley,

ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.—
PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

First 1980S of shares 35,000, of £1 each, of which only 25,000 can be offered to the public

First issue of shares 55,000, of £i each, of which only 25,000 can be offered to the public. This Company has been formed, after due investigation, for raising copper, silver, gold, quickstiver, platins, tin, molybdenum, and other metals and minerals in he West Indies, where they are now known to exist, especially silver and copper, which have been procured in considerable quantities at the British Island of Vigin Gorda. A few private gentlemen have recently expended a large sum of money on this lofty volcant is shand, in opening and partially working a valuable copper mine (see prospectus for details and plans). The principal mine, from whence several cargoes of rich ore have already been shipped to Svanaea, and a part of it sold for £31 per fon, now only requires the steamengine, which is on the spot, to be set to work to drain off the water, when copper orgequal in sichness to that of the evidebrated Burra Burra Mine, can be immediately stands.

Prospectues, with forms of applications, list of directors, &c., and names of the existing Virgin Gorda proprietary, may be obtained of Mesars. Carden and Whitehead, stock and sharebrokers, 2, Royal-Exchange-buildings; and at the offices of the company.

12, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, March 11, 1852:

ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.—Notice is the free by given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES can be RECEIVED after WEDNESDAY next, the 17th inst., when the allotment to the numerous applicants will commence.

12, Birchin-lane, March 11, 1852.

ARTHINGTON WORSLEY, Secretar 9.

FREMONT ESTATES AND GOLD MINES, CALIFORNIA

REMONT ESTATES AND GOLD MINES, CALIFORNIA.

—WE, the Solicitors of the under-mentioned Companies, holding leases under the title of Colonel Fremont, in California, having met for the purpose of investigating such titles, as well as the title of Mr. T. D. Sargent, bot, to report that, at the instance and request of Mr. Duncan, we have carefully examined the following notarial copies of certain deeds and documents produced to as by that gentleman, as the solicitor of Mr. Sargent:

1. A notarial copy of a power of attorney, purporting to have been executed by Col-Fremont, in favour of Colonel Benton, dated the 1st October, 1851, verified in America.

2. A copy of a deed of conveyance, dated 29th Jamaray, 1852, purporting to convey to Mr. Sargent the Maripose Estates, and which deed is signed only by Colonel Benton, as the attorney of Colonel Fremont, under the before-mentioned power of attorney.

3. A notarial copy of a deed of ratification, dated 29th January, 1852, signed-by Col. Benton, as the attorney of Colonel Fremont, purporting to raitfy a sale made on 7th July last by Mr. Flandin, in New York, to Mr. Sargent, of the Maripose Estates.

4. A copy of a deed of mortgage of the same date) from Mr. Sargent to Col. Fremost, signed by Mr. Sargent.

5. Copies of letters said to have been written by Colonel Benton to Mr. Sargent to Col. Fremogt, signed by Mr. Sargent.

6. A notarial copy of a memorandum of agreement, dated 29th January, 1852, entered into between Colonel Benton or behalf of Colonel Fremont for the one part, and Mr. Sargent into between Colonel Benton or behalf of Colonel Fremont for the one part, and Mr. Sargent of the other part, varying the terms of the conditional sale of the 7th July, 4851.

Mr. Duncan stated that the original conveyance and the mortgage were in London, and that the latter was in the possession. But that it is not held on the possession of Mr. Sargent, and that he Mr. Duncan) could produce them to us in half an hour.

We find that the deed of conveyance is in London, but that M

that we ought not to enter into the difference between Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Duncanour province being solicy to give our opinion upon the titles from the evidence produced
to us.

We have also examined the original power of attorney from Colonel Frement to Mr.

Hoffman, and the original letters which he produced to us as the whole of the correspondence from Colonel Fremont to him, from the 28th July, 1850, to the 17th January, 1892,
which clearly show that Mr. Hoffman's powers were sample and unrevoked. And we find
that as late as the 17th January, 1892, Colonel Fremont fully confirms all that Mr. Hoffman had previously done.

It will be observed, that while Mr. Hoffman has shown to us nothing but original documents. Mr. Duncan has produced nothing but copies from America.

We are clearly of opinion that there is no absolute sale of the Mariposa. Estates from
Colonel Fremont. OMr. Sargent; that any conveyance from Colonel Benton to Mr. Sargent is subject to ceytain conditions, and to the confirmation and ratification thereof by
Colonel Fremont. And we are further clearly of opinion, from Colonel Fremont's letters
to Mr. Hoffman, that such, conditions have not been, and never will be, compiled with;
and that there never was, and never will be, any confirmation or ratification of such conditional sale; but, on the contrary, we feel assured from Colonel Fremont's letters that
he repudiates any idea of any sale of the Mariposa Estates.

In conclusion, we begin to state that, in this investigation, we were assisted by Mossrs.
Vallance and Vallance, the solicitors of the Nouveau Monde Mining Company, who most
fully and entirely agreed with as in every paragraph of this report, but who declined to
sign it, as that company thought it better not to take any notice of the disputes between
Colonel Fremont and Mr. Sargent. SUITON, OMMANNEY, & PRUDENCE,
Solicitors to the Guartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company.

London, March 10, 1892.

FREMONT ESTATES AND GOLD MINES, CALIFORNIA.

London, March 10, 1852.

TREMONT ESTATES AND GOLD MINES, CALIFORNIA.

The Undersigned having reference to an advertisement, signed by the solicitors of the Ministry of Ministry of the Ministry of Mi

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAH WAY CAR RIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinger-direct, SOLE LICENSESS WEST AUGILON.

BELLS of very superior quality (String's Fatest) are size SUFFLIED.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—
The starcholders are requested, before paying the instalment, due on the 18th instant, of £2 10s, per share, to BRING their SHARES to this OFFICE, when an order to the Bankers' to receive the amount there fy. It be given to them.

No money will be received at the Bankers' without an order from this office.

17, Gresceharch street, March 11, 1832. BENJAMIN WILKINS, Secretary.

DORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that CERTIFICATES FOR SHARES in this Company are now ready, and, on production of the Bankers' Receipt, will be exchanged for the same on signing the Deed.

17, Gracechurch-street, March 11, 1852.

this Company are now ready, and, on production of the Bankers' Receipt, will be exchanged for the same on sterilar the Dead.

BENJAMIN WILKINS, Secretary 17, 1852.

ACRAMENTO GOLD AND QUICKSILVER MINING, ORUSHING, GOLD DREDGING, SMELTING, AND REFINING COMPANY. OFFICES, —2, BUCKLERSBURY.

CAPITAL \$25,000, in 75,000 shares, of £1 each, to be paid in full, without further liability Talverses.

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq.

E. M. HAWORTH, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES M'TAGGART, Esq., Pousonby-terrace, Belgrave-square W. ANCELL, Esq., Old Swan-lane, Thames street

ALFED CLEVERLY, Esq., Caligorm, county Antrim.

GEORGE EDWARD UPHAM, Esq., Hampstead

HENRY WYATT, Esq., Dadley Grove House, Harrow-road

JAMES CHANT, Esq., Park street, Westminster

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Esq., 15, Camden-terrace, Regent's-park

STANDING COUNSEL—William Lonsdale, Esq., 01d-square, Lincoin's Inn.

SOLICITON—E. G. Bradley, Esq., 13, Brenor's-street, Oxford-street.

BANKERS—Roberts, Curits, and Co., Lombard street.

SECRETARY—George Davis, Esq.

This Company is formed to carry out five objects: —

1. To reduce by crushing engines the auriferous ores, and to extract the gold from the matrix, at such mines as are at present worked in California by hand power alone.

2. To dredge the auriferous sands in the Secrements of State of California.

4. To catablish smoltling and refining houses.

5. To collect quicksilver, which is known to abound in large quantities in the mining districts of California.

4. To catablish smoltling and refining houses.

5. To the Directors of the accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and pay the amount when called upon to do so.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares, of £1 each; in the Sacriment of the Company, No. 2, Bucklersbury, and of the following agents:—

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Bucklersbury, and of the following agents:—

Lane and Perry, 12, Waterloo-street, Biraingham; W. Sunstall, Albion Clambers, Smail-st

THE GOLD FORMATION FILLY EXPLAINED.

Lately published, price 16s., in 8vo., with Thirty Plates and numerous Woodcuts,

A New Edition, enlarged,

NAGNETISM: showing the General Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure
of the Crystalline Rocks, their Transitions, Movements, and Dislocations, including the
Sedmentary Rocks, the Laws Regulating the Distribution of Mestallierous Formulous,
and other Terrestrial Phenomena.—By EVAN ROPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.

"Totally at variance with all the absurd dogmas connected with an igneous peory."

"We must conclude at present by an unlessitating recommendation of the
work to general perusal."—Mining Journal.

"We strongly recommend a complete saiedy of this work from beginning to end, so
that not only the connexion of all its parts may be clearly understood, but that the manner in which the author has throughout kept within the boundary of demonstration may
be duly appreciated."—Allas.

Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

Now published, price 12s. 6d., and may be had from any respectable bookseller,

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND
VENTILATION of COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS for IMPROVEMENTS
in MINING.

By JOHN HEDLEY, Collegy Viewer,

London: J. Weale, No. 59, High Holborn.

In the press, and speedily will be published, by Simpkin and Marshall, London,
THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.

—The Second Edition, with extensive additions and improvements.
By MAT/HIAS DUNN. Government Inspector of Mines.

Price to Subscribers, 10s. 6d.: to Non-subscribers, 12s. 6d.—Subscribers' Names received by the Author, St. Mary's place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Ficet-street, London.

ceived by the Author, St. Mary's place, Nowcastle-on-Tyne; and at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

BESCHREIBUNG DER OBERHARZER HUTTENPROCESSE in ihrem gauzen Umfange mit Berücksichtigung anderer metallurgischer Processe im Aligemeinen. Von BRUNO KERL, Vicehüttenmeister und Lehrer an der Bergsehule zu Clausthal. Chausthal bei Schweiger, 1852: 18 Bogen, mit 4 Kupfertafeln, und 10 Anlagen Processe im Aligemeinen.

INSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS: ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empayered by Special-Actor Parliament, 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 40, OFFICES,—No. 3, OLD. BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

CHAINNAN—SIT. D. PAULE, Bart, 217, Strand.

DEPUTT: CHAIRMAN—G. B. HARRISON, Esq., 24, Great Tower-street.

Tickets insuring against accident für a salzele journoy, vibalever its length, may be obtained at most railway stations, at the following rates:—

3d to insure Zeidoon in a first-dass carriage.

2d, ditta 500 in a second class carriage.

2d, ditta 500 in a second class carriage.

For the convenience of frequent travellers, periodical tickets are issued, which give the holder the option of traveilling in any class carriage, and on any railway, and may be obtained of the various agents, or at the offices of the Company.

To INSUE,—Elboo, at an annual premium of 20s.

200,

These sums to be paid to the legal representatives of the holder in the event of fatal accident while travelling by railway, with proportionate compensation to himself in cases of personal injury.

N.B.—During little more than two years that this Company has been in operation, it has paid Zeil 13 in astisfaction of claims, distributed over 194 cases of accident.

3, Old Broad-street, March, 1852.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

s for any work of that description.

A NOTHER CURE OF FOUR YEARS' ASTHMA by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Matilds Shaw, of Harrington, has severely afflicted with asthma for four years, so that she could only it in one positive the control of the state of the sta

the action of the stomach and liver.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Certain Remedy for DISORDERS of the PULMONARY ORGANS—In difficulty of breathing—in redundancy of phlegm—in inciplent densamption (of which cough is the most positive indication), they are of unnerring efficacy. In asthma and in writer cough they may never been known to fall. Keating a Cough Lozenges are free from every deletion on the predict of they may therefore, be taken at all times, by the most edicate formic and by the youngest child.—Propared and sold in bewes, its. idd.; and time, 2s. 2d., is. 3d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Kesting, obseniet, 2c., No. 79, St. Faul's Cherchystal. London; retail by all trugstes and patent medicine ventors in the kingdom.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Siz.—Having been troubled with a very had cough for the last eight motifus, I applied to Mr. Hanmon, elemist of this town, for some critics he recommended me your Cough Lozenges, which Lam happy to say extending in a week. I beginner condulty to recommend them, and beg you will not healtant to imake this Jetter profile—auch a valuable romady, campet be too highly recommended.—I have the honour to be, acc., JOHN HELL, Bart, To Mr. Kesting.

on-work for railway Carei

TOTAL CO	THE		SHARE LI	Dall • caramater with		3000 Wheal Penhale (lead and copper 128 Wheal Pienty (copper), Redruth) 3/ 10 84
1824 Balleswidden 4000 Bedford Unite 5000 Black Craig (1 64 Boscaswell Do 200 Bryntali, Llan 1000 Calington (let 4000 Calsock Unite 1000 Calsock U	Mines. (copper), Philiack (librar-lead), Talyboat, Wales Company (tin), Sf. Just d (copper), Tavistock Devon ead), Kirkcudbrightshire was (lin), Sf. Just and copper), Sf. Just didoes, Montgomeryshire at and copper), Callington, Cornwall ed (copper) pper and tin), Illogan	23	34	10 per cent. Jan. 9 8 to Jan. 3 5 6 to Feb. 9 5 6 to Nov. 7 50 0 to May, 1849 226 5 to Feb. 185 0 5 to ead June 6 0 to Sept., 1847 0 5 to Oct., 1851	#20 9 0 Jan. 10 9 0 Jan. 10 per cent Jan. 0 4 to Jan. 0 2 6 to Feb. 0 3 6 to Nov. 1 3 15 to Feb. 0 5 to Jane 0 5 to Jane	Wheai Pienty (copper), Redruth 256 Wheai Prudence (copper), St. A4 4000 Wheai Russell (copper), Tavistoc 5000 Wheai Russell (copper), Tavistoc 5000 Wheai Russell (copper), Tavistoc 5000 Wheai Spedwell (copper and tin 1002 Wheai Susan, Breage and Crowa 1000 Wheai Susan, Breage and Crowa 1000 Wheai Treussic (copper), Gwenne 8448 Wheai Trewane (silver-lead), St. 267 Wheai Tryphena (tin and cop), 126 Wheai Union (copper), Redruth 1024 Wheai Union (copper) Redruth 1000 Wheai Union (tin, Alternum	on 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
256 Condurrow (co. 128 Cwmystwith (1024 Devon Great (180 Dolcoath (cop.	opper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall lead), Cardiganshire Consols (copper), Taviatock per and tin), Camborne		1024	15 0 to Feb	2 0 to Feb. 5 0 to 1851 6 0 to Jan.	4000 Wheal Williams (copper) 4096 Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Ta 2048 Wood Mine (aliver-lead), Beerferg 2048 Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth MINES WHICH HA 1024 Appledore (aliver-lead and cop.)	AVE NOT SOLD ORES.
494 Fowey Consoli 3715 General Minin 100 Goginan (lead) 98 Great Consols 1000 Great Polgooti 119 Great Work (t	tin and copper), Calastock and copper), Pool, filogan, Cornwa cofty (copper), Hiogan, Gornwall cost (allvar-lead), Newlyn Cold and fron (copper), Tywardreath g Company for Ireland (copper and , Cardiganshire, Wales , Copper), Gwennap, Cornwall (tin), St. Austoll in), Gernoe ad), near Liskeard, Cornwall ad and copper), Callington	(lead)	365	2245 0 to Mar., 1852. 10 per ct. p. ann. div. 45 per cent. to June 440 0 353 6 9 Jan., 1851 0 2 to Sept. 127 0 to Feb. 1852 0 7 6 to Aug. 26 0 to Feb., 1844	10 0 to March 10 per cent. Jan. 10 per ct. 1 year 0 2 to Sept. 7 0 to Feb. 0 2 6 to Aug. Feb., 1844	9000 Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall. 6009 Bolenowe 812 Butterdon (lead), Menhemott 6000 Caradon Wood (lead), Linkingho 1024 Carephilly and Carfmon, South 4527 Coft Gwyn (allwar-lead), Cardigar 1024 Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), 6000 Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake o 9000 Devon Cogaols-North (cop.), Lam 9000 East Black Craig (lead), Kirkcad 1048 East Boringdon Park, Plympton	24 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
5000 Low's Patent C 5000 Merllyn (lead) 20006 Mining Compa	ad), near Liskeard, Cornwail ad and copper), Callington per), near Tipperary shire (lead), kirkeudbright 1 copper), St. Erth r and tin, St. Just. , Cardiganshire, Wales lopper Smelling Company , Filmt. ny of Iroland (copper, lead, and coal pper and tin), Fool (copper), Camborne lasset (copper and tin), Illogran	9 2‡)	7	0 5 to Sept.1851 2 0 to 1st Aug. 1036 0 to 5th Feb. 655 0 to 1st Feb. 1 0 6 to Jūly 0 4 0 to Feb. 1852 7 10 6 to Feb. 1847 235 0 to 1st March 185: 235 0 to Jan. 1 to 5th April	0 5 in Sopt, 0 10 to Aug. 2 0 t7 Feb. 15 0 to Feb. 0 4 6 to July 0 4 0 to Feb. 7 p.et. p. annum 2 5 0 to March 4 0 to Jan.	1024 East Buller (copper), near Redrut 128 East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth 256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 1000 East Troscoll	1
1360 Providence Mi 256 South Caradon 256 South Tolgas 264 South Wheal F 1624 Spearne Consol 1024 St. Aubyn and 94 St. Ives Consol	(copper), Camborne. Sasset (copper and thir), Hiogan oppor), St. Blazey rge (copper and thir), Perranzabuloe r and tin), Linkinghorne nes (tin), Uny Lelant (copper), St. Cleer. copper), Redrath, Gorawall rances (copper), Iliogan is (tin), St. Just, Corawall Grylis (copper) and tin) Broage s (tin), St. Just, Corawall (drylis (copper and tin) Broage s (tin), St. Ivo's (Camborne Vaan (copper), Corawa	204	700	1 15 to June 10 0 to Mar.5,1851 18 14 6 to Nov. 260 0 to Nov. 36 0 to Fob. 1852 115 15 to Mar. 1852 4 0 to Dec. 1851 0 10 0 to Jan. 864 0 to Feb.	0 10 to 4th Ju 5 5 0 to March 9 5 0 to March 9 2 10 to Nov. 16 2 10 to Nov. 16 3 0 to Feb. 1 3 0 0 to Mar. 0 10 0 to Dec. 2 0 10 0 to Jan. 5 0 to Feb.	3300 Kilbricken (aliver-lead), Clare, Ir 3056 Lydford Consols (lead) 3068 New East Crowndale (copper and 30600 North Trelawny (lead and copper 3071 North Wh. Robert (copper), Walki 3074 South Plain Wood (copper), Ashbi 3000 St. Agnes Beacon (in and copper 3071 North Wh. Robert (copper), Liskeard 3071 North Wh. Robert (copper), Liskeard 3071 North Wh. Robert (copper), Liskeard	reland 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9600 Tamar Consols 6000 Theroft (coppe 812 Trehane (siver 5000 Treleigh Cons 95 Tresavean (col 130 Trethellan (col 130 Trethellan (col 130 Trumpet Cons 300 United Mines (col 1904 Williagton (col	(aliver-lead), Beeralaton randtin), near Pool, Illogan olg (copper), Redruth olg (copper), Redruth oper), Gwennap, Cornwall opper), Gwennap, Growall old .	41 7 6 324 5 130 95	4 1 104	2 11 to July, 1849 5 17 6 to Sept. 14 7 6 to Nov. 1 3 to Oct., 1847 4680 15 to 1848 402 10 to 5th April 261 5 to Jan. 10 0 to Feb. 2 10 to Sept. 2 2 6 to March	0 10 to Nov. 0 5 Oct. 1847	Trenault (lime quarries) 112 Trethevy (copper), St. Gleer 113 Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey 1024 West Beam (tin), St. Austell 1020 West Callington, copper 1020 West Camborne (copper and tin), 1024 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap, 1024 West Phœnix, Linkinghorne 1026 West West Phiconix, Linkinghorne 1027 West Phiconix, Linkinghorne 1028 West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hay 1029 West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hay 1026 West Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	213 14 17 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
4024 West Providen 356 Wheal Basset (256 Wheal Brewer 256 Wheal Bullor 124 Wh. Castle and 100 Wheal Friends 4000 Wheal Golden 5000 Wheal Golden	(copper), Listeard, Cornwall copper), High St. Erth copper), High St. Erth (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall. copper), Gwennap, Cornwall. copper), Gwennap, Cornwall. Boawedden (tin & copper) y (tin), St. Aftess hip (copper) Devon. Consdis (aliver-lead), Perranzabuloe tin), Helston & t. (tin), Uny Lelant	104	57½ 56½ 57 409 415 7 650 612½ 20 21 125 8 8 35	8 0 to Feb. 275 0 to 3d Feb. 5 0 ———————————————————————————————————	3 0 to Feb. 10 0 to 3d Feb 12 10 to Jan . 5 0 in 1850 8 0 to Feb. 0 5 to July 2 10 to Feb. 10 3 10 to Feb.	wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sy. which catherine (allver-lead), Lis. Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn- wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn- wheal Cupid (copper), Gwenny- wheal Fanny (lead) wheal Fanny (lead) wheal Fanny (lead) wheal Lemon, Germoe wheal Lemon, Germoe wheal Lemon, St. Teath wheal Samson, St. Teath wheal Samson, St. Teath	denham 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
198 Wheal Reeth (198 Wheal Seton (530 Wheal Trelawi	ttin), tolston In (lead), Monheniot St. Just, Cornwall tin), Uny Lelant tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwa ny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwal ne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwal er), Wicklow	107	224 234 24	120 0	4 10 to Feb. 5 0 to Feb. 2 0 to May 20 to May 25 p. ct. March 15	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liske 4000 Wheal Victoria (copper)	eard t 12 N MINES. Paid. Present F copper).Jamaica 1 2 ralia 5 1
5000 Alcen Mining C 10000 Brazilian Iwpe 12000 Cobre Copper (10000 Copiapo Mining 20000 General Mining 2700 Marmato (gold 5051 Mexican Comp 7000 Royal Santiago	company (copper), Norway nial (gold), Brazil Company (copper), Chili Rassociation (iron & coal), Nova Sco), Columbia any (silver), Mexico (copper), Cuba ey (gold), Brazil 1 (silver), Mexico	£144	14 302 304 44 94 12	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848 3 17 6 to Dec., 1844 51 10 0 to Jan., 1852 3 13 0 to Det., 1850 6 10 0 to June, 1851 3 0 0 to Dec., 1851 0 8 6 end of 1846 33 4 0 to July, 1846	27. to Jan. 22. to Jan. 32. to Jan. 32. to Jan. 32. to Jan. 1851 10. June, 1851 10. 44. in 1846	Liguanea and General Maning Co 5000 Linares (lead), Spain	mpany of Jamaica 1
Shares. 940 Balnoon Consoloso 508 Beil and Lanar 2000 Bishopstone (si 8900 Bisenavon (fro 1024 Bodmin Consol	MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD OF	RES. Last Price. Present Price	Mares. Mendip Hills (lead), near lead of the mares. Mill Pool (tin and copper), Molland (copper) Nansegollan (tin and cop Nansegollan (tin and cop North Downs (copper), Res North Downs (copper), Res North Buller (copper), Res North Buller (copper), Res North Tamar (aliver-lead & North Tamar (aliver-lead & Sentence) North Wh. Buller, or Gt. S 1200 North Wh. Buller, or Gt. S 1200 Big mirms (tin). Lvdford	Bristol 81	t Price. Present Price.	rua Fria All 2	
5250 Hottle Hill (co) 14000 Braich Goch Si 2000 Bronfloyd (lead 2390 Bryn-Arian (le 7500 Busparvo (tin a	ad), Cardiganshire		10248 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock 10240 Pembroke & East Crimis 1500 Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon 1000 Pendarves and St. Aubyn (1026 Pendarves Consols (copper 1024 Pentar Glaze (sliver-lead) 1024 Penzance Consols (tin) Sar	(cop.), St. Aust. 3 tin and copper) 1 1, Camborne 14 1, St. Minver 54 1 1 1 1		ACCII	DENTS.
200 Cem Bruno (lei 3000 Charlestown Ur 1094 Chyprase (tin a	ver-lead), Cardiganshire, la (copper) di copper), Crowan 4 1 di copper), Standor, Cardiganshire 2 lited (tin), Cornwall 10 (and opper), St. Enoder 3 1 (lead), Llawrist 10 (copper and tin), Illogan 16 (copper), Crowan 7 (copper), Crowan 7 (copper), Cardiganshire (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont. 8 (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	. 524 524	1000 Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy 1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes. 2000 Polgoar and Lancarrow (co 1024 Prince Albert Cons. (tin), 2500 Rhoswydol and Bachelddo 1946 Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock . 2000 Rocks and Treverbyn (tin) 2016 Rosewarne (copper and tin, 2018 Rhoswarne (copper and tin, 2019 Sidney Godolphin (copper) 2020 Silver Valley & Wh. Broth	pper and tin) Perranzabuloe i (lead)Wales St. Austell 44			outers opening his safety-lamp, occurred to the court of the more at the time of a fifteen more or less injured. The what wouring to extricate the remaining sold accident the workings were intended to be accident the collery only commenced with and, Eaq., of Skellingthorp Hall, near Liebeling considered necessary, there never have being considered necessary.
3000 Cubert (silver- 1000 Cwm Daren, W 1000 Cwm Erin (le 2000 Cyfannedd Faw 3000 Daren (silver- 7100 Derwent (silver- 7100 Derwent (silver- 41855 Devon and Cou	(a)	3 3 1 5	South of Scotland	(copper & (iii) 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 7 3 7 3 7 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	backwards into some hot refuse fluid ir backwards into some hot refuse fluid ir Scotland.—An explosion took place at S re seriously hurt, one so severely that he the recklessness of John Bryce, the miner idle a part of the pit where foul air was i	5. Bagger's Old Hill Furnaces, T. Norseron, and met a frightful death. Shaw Moss, Pollok shaws, by which three bas since died. The explosion was occar in who has since died, in entering with all known to be collected.
5120 Dhurode (copp 672 Ding-Dong (tin 4000 Dolfrwynog (co 128 Drift Moor (tin 3000 Dyfngwm (lead 1024 East Alfred Co	nwall United (coper), Tav. 10 2 3), Gulval 5 5 4), Sancreed 4 4), Sancreed 4 4), Wales 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	7 4 4 4	1024 Trebarval, Perranuthnee 224 Tregorden (allver-lead) Wa 1000 Treloweth (copper), St. Er 600 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. 1 2000 Trenance (copper), Helston	debridge	5 Kill	led, and the others severely injured. Alasgore.—As the fireman at Dalmarnick workings, he came in contact with som Merthyr.—J. Williams was killed by the	, as four men were coming up the pit is unfortunately fell to the bottom—we be colliery was examining the different parties for a stone in one of the Dowlands (EET, LONDON.
4000 East Daren (lei 4000 East Gunnis L 612 East Seton and 9000 East Tamar Co 2048 East Wheal Le 1024 East Wheal Ms 564 Ecton Mountal 536 Ecton Mountal	den (th), Saucreed 24 pyper) Redruth 15 e (copper), Tavistock 6 do), Careliganshire 19 nke Junction (copper) 1 l Wheal Maude, Redruth 6 ponsols (sillend.); Beerfreris orge (cop.), Walkhampton 1 sizure (copper), Perran. 14 regare (tin and copper) 2 in (paid-up shares) 10 in (lead & cop.), Staffordsh. 24 anfiliangel-y-Croythin 6 (aliver-lead), Metioneth 2 Filitt. 14	85 90 92g	5000 Warleggan Consols (copper) 1024 West Afred Consols (copp 6000 West Basset (copper), Illog 1024 West Bing-Dong (tin), San 512 West Fowey Con, tin & co 2048 West Goginan (silver-lead) 1024 West Par Consols (copper), 200 West Saton (copper), Cam 940 West Tolgus (copper), Illog	Gwilleach 1	134 54 55 14 10	FRIDAY.—Ships at ma	at market, 286; sold, 111. arket, 208; sold, 63. don during the month of February:
2500 Georgia Conso 256 Gonamena (co 243 Grambler & Si 800 Great Beam (t 2000 Great Cowarch 1034 Great Wheal A	Is (tin), St. Ive's 42 pper), St. Cleer 49 L. Aubyn (copper) Redruth 681 Lin), Roche and St. Austell 181 L(allver-lead), Merioneth 2 Lifred (copper), Phillack 13	20) 10	1024 West Wheal Virgin (tin), 8 1070 Wheal Adams (lead), Chris 1000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illo 1228 Wheal Arthur (silver-lead) 3072 Wheal Augusta (tin), St. 3	ancreed	64 Bly 16 Inl 5 Inl 12 Inl	and coals brought by railway, and ent	tered at the Coal Market during the
120 Great Wheal & 5000 Great Wheal & 5096 Gustavns Min 1512 Halamanning 612 Hawke's Point 6000 Higston Dov 573 Keswick Land 1024 Kingsett and 1034 La Min Gwin Lamberooe W	addern (tin and aliver-lead) 2/2s dartha (cop.) Stoke Clims. s (copper), Camborne 7 and Croft Gothal, copper 52s t (copper), Uny Lelant 8 de with Comper), Calstock 2s with Con. (copper), Calstock 2s yen Con. (copper), Calstock 2s de with Con. (copper), Calstock 2s de with Con. (copper), Calstock 2s de with Comper 3d de with Comper 3d de with Copper 3d	11 21 22	1024 Wheal Crebor (copper), Ta 1024 Wheal Chiverton (copper 182 Wheal Elizabeth (copper), 182 Wheal Emnis (lead), St. E. 764 Wheal Franco (copper), no 1000 Wheal Guakis (tha md cop 1000 Wheal Harriet (copper), C 6000 Wheal Langford (copper 1	vistock 6 and tin 3} Redruth 23	7 661 15 Im	Coal Market during the month of Februa Comparative Statem ported from January 1 to Feb. 29, 1852	on common roads, and entered at users, 1862
256 Lenarth Consol 256 Lelant Consol 2000 Llwynmaless	ois (copper), Gwennap ···· 4 ··· s (tin), Uny Lelant ···· 64 ··· (lead), Cardiganahire ···· 21s ···	15	1024 Wheal Mary Emma (tin & 1024 Wheal Mary Emma East, 942 Wheal May (aliver-lead ar 449 Wheal Oak (ting) may be	lead), Lydford 3	2 Lo	odon: Printed by Richard Middleron prietors), at their offices, No. 26, Fleri	, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (MAIN